REVIEW OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1914-15

WITH THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS, THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

MADRAS:
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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1914–15.

General summary.—The following table summarises the value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1915, compared with the value for the preceding two years and with the average for the five years ending with 1911-12:—

—	Average for five years ending 1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of difference in 1914–15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
A.—PRIVATE.						
I. Foreign Trade.						
Imports—						
Merchandise	10,71,86,362	13,03,86,786	16,35,46,288	12,52,30,108	− 3,83,16,180	− 23·43
Gold	58,48,450	4,65,756	3,90,784	95,333	− 2,95,451	− 75·45
Silver	21,81,053	16,87,375	14,31,172	17,92,600	+ 3,61,428	+ 25·22
Total, Imports ..	11,52,15,865	13,25,39,917	16,53,68,244	12,71,18,041	− 3,82,50,203	− 23·18
Exports—						
Foreign merchandise re-exported.	15,01,945	19,37,275	20,61,455	15,14,466	− 5,46,989	− 26·54
Indian produce	19,99,49,493	24,74,94,299	25,70,31,313	21,46,04,567	− 4,24,26,746	− 16·51
Gold	3,29,531	5,075	15,06,379	23,62,915	+ 8,56,536	+ 56·91
Silver	51,49,481	36,87,485	82,38,345	43,93,842	− 38,44,503	− 46·67
Total, Exports ..	20,69,30,450	25,30,74,134	26,88,37,492	22,28,75,790	− 4,59,61,702	− 17·10
Total, Foreign Trade ..	32,21,46,315	38,56,14,051	43,42,05,736	34,99,93,831	− 8,42,11,905	− 19·40
II. Coasting Trade.						
Imports—						
Indian produce	7,29,20,482	7,95,24,184	7,55,69,944	6,70,32,011	− 85,37,933	− 11·30
Foreign merchandise	1,09,19,388	1,08,35,981	97,28,244	78,95,172	− 18,33,072	− 18·84
Gold	13,806	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,92,206	2,43,800	3,37,140	4,06,797	+ 69,657	+ 20·77
Total, Imports ..	8,40,45,882	9,06,03,965	8,56,35,328	7,53,33,980	− 1,03,01,348	− 12·03
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,44,65,697	6,65,46,661	5,36,05,356	5,44,47,157	+ 8,41,801	+ 1·57
Foreign merchandise	13,54,273	13,20,268	12,90,819	9,30,961	− 3,59,858	− 27·90
Gold	7,500	..	..	..	..	..
Silver	1,22,240	1,97,000	2,87,000	3,80,000	+ 93,000	+ 32·40
Total, Exports ..	5,59,49,710	6,80,63,929	5,51,83,175	5,57,58,118	+ 5,74,943	+ 1·04
Total, Coasting Trade ..	13,99,95,592	15,86,67,894	14,08,18,503	13,10,92,098	− 97,26,405	− 6·91
Grand Total, Private Trade ..	46,21,41,907	54,42,81,945	57,50,24,239	48,10,85,929	− 9,39,38,310	− 16·33
B.—GOVERNMENT.						
Foreign—						
Imports	40,93,406	32,72,503	44,08,707	36,26,518	− 7,82,189	− 17·74
Exports	1,37,009	1,27,511	1,86,248	3,56,962	+ 1,70,714	+ 91·93
Coasting—						
Imports	33,76,833	12,12,984	11,22,533	11,44,048	+ 21,515	+ 1·96
Exports	26,67,165	10,93,246	8,51,442	5,66,568	− 2,84,874	− 33·49
Total, Government Transactions ..	1,02,74,413	57,06,244	65,68,930	56,94,096	− 8,74,834	− 13·32
Total, Trade ..	47,24,16,320	54,99,88,189	58,15,93,169	48,67,80,025	− 9,48,13,144	− 16·30

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency was nearly Rs. 4,868 lakhs, showing a decline of Rs. 948 lakhs or more than 16 per cent. as compared with the total trade of the preceding year. Government transactions amounted to nearly Rs. 57 lakhs or Rs. 8¾ lakhs less than those of 1913–14. The war with Germany and Austria which broke out in August 1914 has affected the trade of India both directly and indirectly. The first direct effect was naturally to stop the considerable trade with Germany and Austria. The total foreign import trade of the Presidency in private merchandise was in 1913–14 valued at

Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs and of this Rs. 92·32 lakhs or 5·6 per cent. was with Germany and Rs. 27·35 lakhs or 1·6 per cent. with Austria-Hungary. Similarly the total value of exports in 1913–14 was Rs. 2,590·93 lakhs and of this Rs. 247·19 lakhs or 9·5 per cent. was with Germany and Rs. 43·64 lakhs or 1·7 per cent. with Austria-Hungary.

In this Presidency, as with the rest of India, the closing of the export trade to these countries was more serious than the closure of the import trade because the latter could be replaced from other sources, but the loss of these two customers caused a serious drop in values as well as in quantities, quite apart from the question of exchange. There was further a complete stoppage of trade with Belgium and a large diminution of that with France. Since November trade with Turkey has also ceased.

In addition to the loss of trade with enemy countries, the export trade with allied and neutral countries has also suffered, due in the case of the former to smaller demand and in the latter to the restrictions which it has been found necessary to place on the export of certain articles, either on account of direct military requirements, or the necessity of preventing supplies reaching the enemy, *e.g.*, hides and skins, jute, wool and wheat.

There was a serious shortage of tonnage arising in part from the taking up of vessels for military transport purposes and in part to the increased demand elsewhere ; freight rates have in consequence been high and in addition war risks have had to be paid.

During September the German cruiser " *Emden* " made several successful raids on trading vessels in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and caused a temporary dislocation of trade.

The net result is that foreign trade declined from Rs. 4,342 lakhs in 1913–14 to Rs. 3,500 lakhs or 19 per cent. and coasting trade from Rs. 1,408 lakhs to Rs. 1,311 lakhs or 7 per cent.

Under *foreign trade*, *imports* of private merchandise fell from Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs to Rs. 1,252·30 lakhs or 23 per cent. due to smaller receipts of cotton manufactures, metals, cotton twist and yarn, machinery, railway materials, glass and glassware, hardware, gold and silver thread, spices, dyeing and tanning substances, motor vehicles and sugar ; only imports of kerosene oil showed an increase.

Exports declined from Rs. 2,590·93 lakhs to Rs. 2,161·19 lakhs or nearly 17 per cent. on account of smaller shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw and tanned skins, raw jute, coir manufactures, cotton manufactures, wood and timber, cotton twist and yarn, living animals and oil-cakes. This was partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of tanned hides, grain and pulse, rubber, coconut oil, indigo and coffee.

Imports of *treasure* rose from Rs. 18·22 lakhs to Rs. 18·88 lakhs or 3 per cent. while exports fell from Rs. 97·45 lakhs to Rs. 67·57 lakhs or 31 per cent.

Under *coasting trade*, *imports* of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 852·98 lakhs to Rs. 749·27 lakhs or 12 per cent. as there were reduced imports of grain and pulse, raw cotton and gunny bags, while *exports* increased from Rs. 548·96 lakhs to Rs. 553·78 lakhs or 0·9 per cent. in consequence of larger shipments of groundnuts to Bengal partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of coconut oil, fresh vegetables, spices and groundnut oil.

Balance of trade.—The following table shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years :—

—	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1910–11	11,35,58,637	21,53,93,616	10,18,34,979	11,66,85,330	21,54,54,721	9,87,69,391
1911–12	12,11,53,338	23,33,40,988	11,21,87,650	12,48,56,811	23,35,50,655	10,86,93,844
1912–13	13,25,39,917	25,30,74,134	12,05,34,217	13,58,12,420	25,32,01,645	11,73,89,225
1913–14	16,53,68,244	26,88,37,492	10,34,69,248	16,97,76,951	26,90,23,740	9,92,46,789
1914–15	12,71,18,041	22,28,75,790	9,57,57,749	13,07,44,559	22,32,32,752	9,24,88,193

Customs revenue.—The following table shows the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, realized in the Madras Presidency :—

—	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	59,93,047	76,03,404	72,09,881	— 3,93,523
Import duty on salt	6,527	4,464	4,643	+ 179
Export duty	7,66,560	9,30,457	10,61,403	+ 1,30,946
Total, Gross duty ..	67,66,134	85,38,325	82,75,927	— 2,62,398
Refunds and Drawbacks—				
Imports	78,861	1,15,851	1,02,980	— 12,871
Exports	21,165	31,631	56,760	+ 25,129
Total ..	1,00,026	1,47,482	1,59,740	+ 12,258
Total, Net duty ..	66,66,108	83,90,843	81,16,187	— 2,74,656

The total gross revenue was Rs. 82·73 lakhs a falling off from last year of Rs. 2·65 lakhs or 3 per cent. The amount of *import duty* realized declined from Rs. 76 lakhs to Rs. 72 lakhs or 5 per cent. resulting chiefly from smaller imports of cotton goods by Rs. 5·16 lakhs or 31 per cent., manufactured articles by Rs. 3·44 lakhs or 25 per cent., metals, excluding silver, by Rs. 1·98 lakhs or 28 per cent., liquors by Rs. 1·25 lakhs or 8 per cent. and sugar by Rs. 1·10 lakhs or 31 per cent.; while there were larger receipts under petroleum by Rs. 9·50 lakhs or 132 per cent. and silver bullion by Rs. 0·53 lakh or 30 per cent. The increase from Rs. 9·30 lakhs to Rs. 10·61 lakhs or 14 per cent. under *export duty* was the result of larger exports of rice to Ceylon.

Standard Price Level.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles imported and exported. The mean for the years 1898–99, 1899–1900 and 1900–01 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100, which is followed by data for the last five years :—

—	Average for three years ending 1900–01.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports.						
Metals and ores : Copper	100	94·60	96·30	101·13	104·25	107·99
Metals and ores : Iron or steel ..	100	93·85	98·26	105·24	94·72	113·12
Oils : Kerosene	100	101·45	105·33	95·64	96·12	97·82
Spices : Betelnuts	100	114·91	111·40	154·38	164·91	148·25
Sugar	100	70·31	85·61	81·90	71·23	82·46
Textiles : Cotton twist and yarn ..	100	154·13	140·26	142·93	140·70	143·51
Cotton piece-goods : Grey ..	100	138·[illegible]7	145·03	140·46	151·91	147·33
Cotton piece-goods : White ..	100	133·74	136·19	130·06	143·56	144·78
Cotton piece-goods : Coloured.	100	122·70	130·70	126·99	125·73	127·00
Silver (Bullion)	100	99·46	100·06	110·74	108·28	105·50
Exports.						
Coffee	100	87·47	99·82	104·66	105·37	102·46
Coir manufactures	100	117·28	116·94	123·30	124·59	129·51
Grain and pulse : Rice in the husk.	100	124·84	129·19	153·15	150·00	140·35
Grain and pulse : Rice not in the husk.	100	118·72	124·11	146·86	153·61	153·06
Hides and skins, raw : Skins, raw ..	100	144·73	135·00	131·41	124·40	138·01
Leather : Hides, tanned or dressed.	100	136·14	140·62	146·43	152·02	185·52
Leather : Skins, tanned or dressed.	100	145·12	143·18	142·17	144·08	138·68
Manures	100	159·99	165·00	154·62	172·54	201·98
Oils : Coconut	100	145·78	151·78	160·87	172·16	163·71
Oil-cakes	100	138·19	139·19	126·13	139·07	136·73
Seeds : Castor	100	128·62	117·92	115·94	115·60	113·22
Seeds : Copra	100	170·29	173·63	181·91	198·00	187·08
Seeds : Groundnuts	100	121·71	122·67	121·40	130·61	121·37
Seeds : Sesamum (til or jinjili) ..	100	144·36	141·20	150·68	157·87	151·15
Spices : Pepper	100	83·50	97·73	102·91	99·03	90·93
Sugar	100	127·05	117·70	133·93	106·94	122·91
Tea	100	96·32	95·47	97·03	96·46	93·35
Textiles : Cotton, raw	100	180·89	192·59	161·29	166·84	157·18
Textiles : Cotton, twist and yarn ..	100	146·26	164·00	157·62	154·01	118·29
Textiles : Cotton, piece-goods ..	100	130·45	138·22	130·38	125·60	125·25

Prices of imported goods ruled higher especially in the case of *sugar*, *copper*, *iron* and *steel*, while *betelnuts* and *silver* showed a slight decrease. Under exports there was a general decline in prices under all articles except in the case of *raw skins*, *sugar* and *tanned hides* which showed marked increases.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the groups under which they are now shown in the Government accounts :—

—	Imports				Exports.			
	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Food, drink and tobacco.	126·38	174·34	151·36	— 22·98	554·06	692·73	723·04	+ 30·31
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	81·51	77·68	94·40	+ 16·72	881·44	1,136·78	760·81	— 375·97
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	901·51	1,352·47	982·23	— 370·24	636·53	683·44	621·09	— 62·35
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.	18·14	30·97	24·31	— 6·66	49·21	77·98	56·25	— 21·73
Total ..	1,127·54	1,635·46	1,252·30	— 383·16	2,121·24	2,590·93	2,161·19	— 429·74

Imports.—The decrease under group I was due to smaller imports of *sugar*, *spices*, *provisions* and *liquors* and that under group III to smaller receipts of *cotton manufactures*, *metals*, *machinery* and *railway materials* : larger arrivals of *kerosene oil* accounted for an increase under group II.

Exports.— *Grain* and *pulse* are responsible for an increase under group I while the decrease under group II is accounted for by the reduced exports of *seeds*, *raw cotton* and *raw jute*. A shrinkage in the shipments of *coir* and *cotton manufactures*, *cotton twist* and *yarn* and *tanned skins*, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of *tanned hides* and *indigo*, resulted in a net decrease under group III. The decrease under group IV is due to smaller shipments of *living animals* and *articles exported by post*.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal foreign articles, including treasure, imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Foreign Imports.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of total imports in 1914–15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Cotton manufactures	2,83,90,558	4 68,58,898	3,19,84,673	— 1,48,74,225	25·54
Metals and ores	1,21,50,236	1,93,26,701	1,17,00,873	— 76,25,828	9·34
Railway plant and rolling stock	63,71,847	1,20,26,742	1,00,65,314	— 19,61,428	8·04
Cotton twist and yarn	99,73,840	1,22,49,144	99,26,241	— 23,22,903	7·93
Oils	53,10,383	43,29,865	74,67,795	+ 31,37,930	5·96
Sugar	38,97,849	63,30,567	56,25,898	— 7,04,669	4·49
Machinery and millwork	49,32,220	71,99,498	51,19,985	— 20,79,513	4·09
Spices	37,44,728	53,96,135	45,39,613	— 8,56,522	3·63
Hardware	29,96,025	42,04,733	29,46,058	— 12,58,675	2·35
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes).	35,07,386	40,73,303	28,13,341	— 12,59,962	2·24
Provisions and oilman's stores	19,95,853	27,68,031	23,61,697	— 4,06,334	1·89
Paper and pasteboard	17,22,441	24,29,817	21,01,815	— 3,28,002	1·68
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits).	20,39,526	21,64,203	17,54,760	— 4,09,443	1·40
Motor cars and motor cycles	8,13,801	23,39,830	16,36,419	— 7,03,411	1·31
Articles imported by post	12,55,578	25,76,819	15,50,701	— 10,26,118	1·24
Building and engineering materials	8,82,885	11,23,518	13,06,769	+ 1,83,251	1·05
Soap	6,38,117	11,01,039	12,99,666	+ 1,98,627	1·04
Matches	10,70,042	11,15,627	12,57,252	+ 1,41,625	1·00
Chemicals and chemical preparations	8,39,143	10,68,182	11,87,782	+ 1,19,600	0·95
Arms and ammunition	10,98,201	10,13,108	11,36,729	+ 1,23,621	0·91
Jute, raw and manufactures	7,79,365	11,37,048	11,22,238	— 14,810	0·90
Drugs and medicines	10,27,594	11,30,977	10,62,781	— 68,196	0·85

Foreign Imports.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of total imports in 1914–15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	13,02,855	17,11,789	10,30,433	— 6,81,356	0·82
Animals, living	4,72,026	4,52,069	8,35,447	+ 3,83,378	0·67
Glass and glassware	15,72,604	20,62,774	8,00,561	— 12,62,213	0·64
Wood and timber	8,94,702	6,19,880	7,44,265	+ 1,24,385	0·59
Dyeing and tanning substances	15,51,748	15,36,848	7,30,691	— 8,06,157	0·58
Stationery, excluding paper	6,18,566	9,80,948	7,07,726	— 2,73,222	0·56
Cycles	5,18,786	5,97,356	5,75,595	— 21,761	0·46
Haberdashery and millinery	7,98,639	10,88,011	5,61,018	— 5,26,993	0·45
Rubber, raw and manufactures	1,12,020	3,54,962	5,49,266	+ 1,94,304	0·44
Paints and painters' materials	5,17,028	6,99,158	5,43,623	— 1,55,535	0·43
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,88,714	6,51,017	5,15,245	— 1,35,772	0·41
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	5,36,043	5,24,659	4,58,448	— 66,211	0·37
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,11,445	8,60,323	4,48,107	— 4,12,216	0·36
Books and printed matter	3,99,801	4,35,484	4,43,770	+ 8,286	0·35
Fruits and vegetables	3,05,585	3,37,807	3,78,300	+ 40,493	0·30
Tea chests, entire or in sections	2,91,692	3,40,151	3,69,929	+ 29,778	0·29
Leather	3,78,652	4,31,458	3,12,885	— 1,18,573	0·25
Belting for machinery	2,75,469	3,35,816	3,00,567	— 35,249	0·24
Hides and skins, raw	5,59,697	5,08,960	2,97,663	— 2,11,297	0·24
Earthenware and porcelain	3,29,501	3,65,803	2,89,330	— 76,473	0·23
Printing and lithographing materials	2,01,458	3,04,466	2,78,071	— 26,395	0·22
Toys and requisites for games	3,19,922	3,71,014	2,70,942	— 1,00,072	0·22
Candles	2,81,398	2,84,208	2,65,370	— 18,838	0·21
Gums and resins	2,26,616	2,86,314	2 07,268	— 79,046	0·17
Boots and shoes	1,57,773	2,73,893	1,98,311	— 75,582	0·16
Furniture and cabinetware	2,12,463	3,06,893	1,57,081	— 1,49,812	0·13
Manures	2,12,454	6,52,039	1,51,841	— 5,00,198	0·12
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver	3,45,669	3,11,808	1,40,846	— 1,70,962	0·11
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,39,250	5,53,441	88,897	— 4,64,544	0·07
Cotton, raw	2,34,581	2,18,018	66,826	— 1,51,192	0·05
Other articles	23,49,195	31,25,136	25,43,386	— 5,81,750	2·03
Total, Merchandise ..	11,27,53,970	16,35,46,288	12,52,30,108	— 38,316,180	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	46,98,213	3,90,784	95,333	— 2,95,451	..
Silver	19,95,689	14,31,172	17,92,600	+ 3,61,428	..
Total, Treasure ..	66,93,902	18,21,956	18,87,933	+ 65,977	..
Total, Foreign Imports ..	11,94,47,872	16,53,68,244	12,71,18,041	— 3,82,50,203	..

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

The total value under this head declined by Rs. 22·98 lakhs to Rs. 151·36 lakhs.

Liquors.—The following table shows the imports for each of the past two years and the average for the previous five years:—

Liquors.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Decrease in 1914–15.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Ale, beer and porter, etc. ..	483,560	5·41	431,076	5·06	322,299	4·04	108,777	1·02
Spirits—								
Whisky	74,565	4·73	86,086	5 25	81,224	4·95	4,862	0·30
Brandy	46,606	3·40	58,117	3·95	45,349	3·17	12,768	0·78
Other sorts (excluding spirits in drugs and methylated and perfumed spirits).	42,104	1·64	31,666	1·47	21,575	1·28	10,091	0·19
Total .	163,275	9·77	175,869	10·67	148,148	9·40	27,721	1·27
Wines	52,636	2·87	58,304	3·41	42,034	2·18	16,270	1·23
Total, Liquors ..	699,471	18·05	665,249	19·14	512,481	15·62	152,768	3·52

The total imports of liquors fell by 23 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value. Imports of *malt liquors* declined by 25 per cent. in quantity, those from the United Kingdom and Germany falling by 22 and 54 per cent. respectively.

Imports of *whisky* showed a decline of 6 per cent. There was a decrease of 12,768 gallons or 22 per cent. under *brandy*. Imports from France fell from 36,969 gallons to 29,647 gallons and those from Germany, consisting of the cheaper brands, from 5,745 gallons to 2,629 gallons. Under *other sorts* of spirits 16,571 gallons of gin, 2,279 gallons of essences, 1,982 gallons of rum and 743 gallons of liqueurs were imported against 17,412, 11,075, 1,875, 1,304 gallons, respectively, in 1913-14.

Wines decreased by 16,270 gallons to 42,034 gallons.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—Imports under this head totalled Rs. 23·62 lakhs against Rs. 27·68 lakhs for the previous year, Rs. 18·03 lakhs being imports from the United Kingdom and Rs. 2·80 lakhs from the Straits Settlements. *Biscuits* receded from Rs. 5·54 lakhs to Rs. 4·79 lakhs, *farinaceous food* from Rs. 7·31 lakhs to Rs. 7·17 lakhs, *condensed milk* from Rs. 4·21 lakhs to Rs. 3·55 lakhs, *canned and bottled provisions* from Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 lakhs and *other sorts* from Rs. 6·89 lakhs to Rs. 5·65 lakhs.

Spices.—Imports of *spices* dropped by Rs. 8·56 lakhs to Rs. 45·40 lakhs. *Betelnuts*, which formed the bulk of the imports, decreased from Rs. 52·5 lakhs to Rs. 43·97 lakhs. Imports from Ceylon, which consisted mainly of *sun dried nuts*, rose from 11·36 million pounds to 11·82 million pounds in quantity but the value fell from Rs. 26·35 lakhs to Rs. 24·7 lakhs: those from the Straits Settlements fell from 16·51 million pounds valued at Rs. 26·14 lakhs to 14·14 million pounds valued at Rs. 19·25 lakhs. The decrease was due to want of shipping facilities owing to the war. There was a slight variation in the imports of *pepper*, which declined from 216,722 pounds valued at Rs. 0·67 lakh to 194,211 pounds valued at Rs. 0·59 lakh.

Sugar.—Imports were as follows:—

Sugar.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—								
From Java	197,763	21,42,529	407,110	39,98,345	285,416	38,25,154	— 121,694	— 1,73,191
,, Mauritius	22,404	2,22,825	53,690	5,41,859	52,160	5,16,521	— 1,530	— 25,338
,, Austria-Hungary ..	38,693	4,00,078	49,934	5,02,640	38,202	3,73,144	— 11,732	— 1,29,496
,, Straits Settlements.	9,625	1,12,550	9,120	1,09,607	2,610	36,654	— 6,510	— 72,953
,, United Kingdom ..	1,057	18,248	1,109	18,944	878	13,943	— 231	— 5,001
,, Germany	2,911	29,918	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, other countries ..	105	1,303	1,488	14,781	56	663	— 1,432	— 14,118
Total ..	272,558	29,27,451	522,451	51,86,176	379,322	47,66,079	— 143,129	— 4,20,097
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—								
From Java	24,741	1,99,212	7,701	57,351	19,990	1,33,697	+ 12,289	+ 76,346
,, Mauritius ..	9,979	59,715	32,391	2,02,535	..	..	— 32,391	— 2,02,535
,, other countries ..	285	2,762	99	588	42	283	— 57	— 305
Total ..	35,005	2,61,689	40,191	2,60,474	20,032	1,33,980	— 20,159	— 1,26,494
Molasses—								
From Java	120,315	2,68,268	166,377	3,55,914	162,654	3,53,172	— 3,723	— 2,742
,, other countries ..	4,275	14,041	363	815	5	12	— 358	— 803
Total ..	124,590	2,82,309	166,740	3,56,729	162,659	3,53,184	— 4,081	— 3,545
Confectionery—								
From United Kingdom ..	12,265	4,00,021	15,374	4,98,585	10,137	3,56,958	— 5,237	— 1,41,627
,, other countries ..	186	10,591	170	9,900	101	7,302	— 69	— 2,598
Total ..	12,451	4,10,612	15,544	5,08,485	10,238	3,64,260	— 5,306	— 1,44,225
Saccharine	45	15,788	46	18,703	21	8,395	— 25	— 10,308
Total, Sugar ..	444,649	38,97,849	744,972	63,30,567	572,272	56,25,898	— 172,700	— 7,04,669

Imports of *sugar* of all kinds declined by 23 per cent. in volume and 11 per cent. in value. *Refined sugar* fell by 27 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. During the first quarter of the year under review imports were stimulated by the low prices quoted towards the close of 1913-14, but on the outbreak of war prices began to go up and supplies to decline in consequence of the demand from Europe for cane sugar to take the place of beet sugar from the continent. In the United Kingdom

prices rose from 15 shillings to 42 shillings per hundredweight. The British Government purchased very large quantities for the United Kingdom from markets other than continental markets and thus the Java crop, which is the chief source for Madras, was diverted to the United Kingdom and supplied about one-third of its requirements. Imports however of unrefined sugar from Java showed a slight increase. At the beginning of the year the local market price of Java sugar was Rs. 9–12 per hundredweight; this rose to Rs. 13–8 on the outbreak of war and reached Rs. 16–8 towards the close of the official year. *Beet sugar* from Austria-Hungary receded by 21 per cent. and *cane sugar* from Java by 30 per cent. Imports of *unrefined sugar* (15 Dutch standard and below) decreased 50 per cent. chiefly due to the cessation of imports from Mauritius and to a slight increase in the outturn of local "jaggery." The imports of *confectionery* fell by 34 per cent.

Tobacco.—The total imports of *tobacco* receded by 34,444 pounds or 13 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 0·66 lakh or 12 per cent. in value, as will be seen from the table below:—

Tobacco.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.
Unmanufactured ..	212,026	1·75	110,458	1·50	70,573	0·89	— 39,885	— 0·61
Manufactured—								
Cigarettes	177,389	2·96	78,616	3·14	78,429	3·09	— 187	— 0·05
Cigars	4,151	0·07	1,107	0·05	3,368	0·05	+ 2,261	..
Other sorts	50,755	0·58	24,723	0·55	28,090	0·55	+ 3,367	..
Total ..	444,321	5·36	214,904	5·24	180,460	4·58	— 34,444	— 0·66

Imports of *raw tobacco* declined by 36 per cent. in quantity and 41 per cent. in value, the figures being the smallest on record. Imports from Holland, Belgium and Germany fell from 59,685, 22,485 and 20,130 pounds to 29,212, 10,570 and 8,087 pounds respectively, while those from the United Kingdom increased from 7,007 pounds to 14,546 pounds.

Imports of *cigarettes* showed very little variation, the supply from the United Kingdom having increased from 74,685 pounds to 76,933 pounds, while that from Egypt fell from 3,584 pounds to 1,435 pounds.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

Coal, coke and patent fuel.—Imports under this head dwindled from Rs. 5·53 lakhs to Rs. 0·89 lakh owing to the war. Imports of foreign *coal* amounted to 1,078 tons against 13,242 tons. Only 25 tons were imported from Australia, whence in the previous year 5,499 tons had been imported. 1,423 tons of *coke* were imported against 1,823 tons in the previous year.

Oils.—In spite of the war, imports of *mineral oils* increased by 66 per cent. in quantity and 76 per cent. in value. The following table shows the imports under the several sub-heads:—

Mineral oils.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Gallons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Kerosene oil—								
From Straits Settlements.	517,281	1·90	2,338,098	9·31	7,902,897	30·65	+5,564,799	+ 21·34
,, United States ..	6,880,497	31·45	6,512,938	25·80	7,305,487	30·39	+ 792,549	+ 4·59
,, Borneo (Dutch) ..	1,189,773	4·28	..	..	1,297,669	5·65	+1,297,669	+ 5·65
,, Sumatra	1,413,215	5·38	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Russia	1,227,240	4·59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Kerosene oil ..	11,228,006	47·60	8,851,036	35·11	16,506,053	66·69	+7,655,017	+ 31·58
Lubricating oils	352,200	2·58	524,585	4·11	588,553	4·68	+ 63,968	+ 0·57
Liquid fuel	876,694	0·69	1,917,274	1·70	1,806,275	2·14	— 110,999	+ 0·44
Other kinds	103,360	0·80	131,394	0·87	27,894	0·22	— 103,500	— 0·65
Total, Mineral oils ..	12,560,260	51·67	11,424,289	41·79	18,928,775	73·73	+7,504,486	+ 31·94

Kerosene oil representing 87 per cent. of all oils, rose by 86 per cent. in volume and 90 per cent. in value. Foreign imports have shown a decline during the last few years but in the year under review there has been a considerable increase. At Madras the German cruiser "*Emden*" fired several shells into the Burma Oil Company's Installation and two tanks were completely gutted, and 320,000 gallons were burnt. When war broke out and again after the "*Emden's*" visit there was a great demand for oil and considerable speculation in anticipation of a shortage of supplies. Imports of oil from Malaysia increased fourfold, 7·9 million gallons coming from the Straits Settlements and 1·3 million gallons from Borneo compared with 2·3 million gallons from the Straits alone in 1913–14. American oil increased by 12 per cent. Imports of *Burma oil* were also greater, both in quantity and value (*vide* Coasting Trade).

Imports of *lubricating oils* from foreign countries increased by 12 per cent. but those of *liquid fuel* declined by 6 per cent. There were no imports of foreign *petrol* during the last two years. Imports coastwise amounted to 955,010 gallons against 440,436 gallons in the previous year.

Textile materials.—Imports of *raw silk* mainly from China amounted to Rs. 4·1 lakhs against Rs. 4·81 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of American *cotton* fell from Rs. 2·18 lakhs to Rs. 0·67 lakh.

Wood and timber.—Imports of *teakwood* amounted to Rs. 1·43 lakhs against Rs. 0·45 lakh in the previous year, the whole being supplied by Java.

Jarrah wood from Western Australia slightly improved from Rs. 1·09 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 lakhs while other timber declined from Rs. 2·50 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs owing to smaller consignments being received from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Miscellaneous.—The only important item under this head was *artificial and mineral manures* consisting of sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, basic slag, sulphate of ammonia and nitrolim. These manures showed a decline from Rs. 6·19 lakhs to Rs. 1·49 lakhs.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

The total value of the imports under this head declined from Rs. 1,352·47 lakhs to Rs. 982·23 lakhs.

Apparel.—The value of this group amounted to Rs. 30·12 lakhs against Rs. 43·46 lakhs in the previous year. *Apparel*, including drapery, etc., declined from Rs. 5·37 lakhs to Rs. 3·93 lakhs. Owing to the war there was a considerable shrinkage in the imports of *gold and silver thread* from France but later indications show that the trade is now reviving. Imports for the past five years were as follows :—

	Rupees Lakhs.		Rupees Lakhs.
1910–11	30·08	1913–14	31·48
1911–12	28·60	1914–15	21·53
1912–13	32·63		

Boots and shoes declined from Rs. 2·74 lakhs to Rs. 1·98 lakhs.

Carriages and carts including cycles and motor-cars.—Imports of *carriages and carts* declined slightly from Rs. 1·5 lakhs to Rs. 1·27 lakhs. The decrease was naturally greater in *motor vehicles and accessories* imports of which fell from Rs. 23·40 lakhs to Rs. 16·36 lakhs. The number of *motor cars* imported amounted to 318 against 465 in the previous year: of these 201 came from the United Kingdom and 101 from the United States. The number of *motor cycles* rose from 310 to 312, of which 282 were of British manufacture. Eight *motor wagons* valued at Rs. 61,940 were imported against the same number valued at Rs. 43,840 in the previous year. The value of imports of motor vehicles during the past year was Rs. 16·36 lakhs against Rs. 23·4 lakhs in 1913–14.

Imports of *cycles* and accessories slightly declined from Rs. 5·97 lakhs to Rs. 5·76 lakhs.

Foreign Imports.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—Imports of *chemicals* (other than chemical manures) advanced from Rs. 10·68 lakhs to Rs. 11·88 lakhs owing to larger receipts of soda compounds, which rose from Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 5·07 lakhs, while potassium compounds declined by Rs. 1·09 lakhs. Under *drugs and medicines*, imports of *camphor* increased from Rs. 4·53 lakhs to Rs. 5·41 lakhs. Japanese camphor increased its hold upon the market, imports of the Chinese and synthetic varieties declining still further.

Proprietary and patent medicines declined from Rs. 2·06 lakhs to Rs. 1·67 lakhs.

Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments.—*Clocks and watches* declined from Rs. 2·23 lakhs to Rs. 1·32 lakhs and *cutlery* from Rs. 2·15 lakhs to Rs. 1·19 lakhs. The following table shows the imports of hardware :—

Hardware including electroplated ware.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	3·00	5·03	3·73	— 1·30
Lampware	2·89	4·17	2·40	— 1·77
Builder's hardware such as locks, etc...	3·66	4·08	2·79	— 1·29
Agricultural implements	1·72	2·99	1·86	— 1·13
Enamelled ironware	3·63	2·78	1·21	— 1·57
Domestic hardware	2·35	2·72	1·96	— 0·76
Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron	0·82	1·18	1·21	+ 0·03
Other sorts	11·89	19·58	14·71	— 4·87
Total ..	29·96	42·53	29·87	— 12·66
From United Kingdom	19·48	27·69	21·42	— 6·27
,, Germany	4·10	6·61	2·89	— 3·72
,, Austria-Hungary	2·71	3·05	1·26	— 1·79
,, Belgium	0·46	0·79	0·35	— 0·44
,, other countries	3·21	4·39	3·95	— 0·44
Total ..	29·96	42·53	29·87	— 12·66

The imports of *hardware* aggregated Rs. 29·87 lakhs, a decrease of 30 per cent. The United Kingdom was pre-eminent in this trade, its share being 72 per cent. against 65 per cent. in the previous year, while the shares of Germany and Austria fell from 15 and 7 per cent. to 10 and 4 per cent. respectively.

The total value of imports of *instruments and apparatus* declined from Rs. 17·12 lakhs to Rs. 10·30 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of electrical and scientific instruments.

Dyes and colours.—The war has affected considerably the imports of *dyes* into this Presidency. As Germany has hitherto supplied almost all the dye-stuffs imported there have been only a few cases landed since the outbreak of war and these were brought by prize vessels. The total value of *dyeing and tanning* substances declined from Rs. 15·37 lakhs to Rs. 7·31 lakhs, a decrease of 52 per cent. Imports of *alizarine dyes* fell from 1,479,124 pounds valued at Rs. 7·67 lakhs to 771,168 pounds valued at Rs. 3·69 lakhs and those of *aniline dyes* from 486,011 pounds valued at Rs. 3·56 lakhs to 141,752 pounds valued at Rs. 1·11 lakhs. *Synthetic indigo* decreased 50 per cent., 503 hundredweights valued at Rs. 0·74 lakh being imported. Germany supplied Rs. 1·37 lakhs' worth of alizarine Rs. 0·81 lakh's worth of aniline and Rs. 1·03 lakhs' worth of other dyes compared with Rs. 2·73, 2·8 and 1·87 lakhs in 1913–14. Imports of these dyes *via* Belgium amounted to Rs. 1·65, 0·24, 0·6 lakhs against Rs. 4·42, 0·63 and 1·57 lakhs in the previous year.

Imports of *paints and painters' materials* declined from Rs. 6·99 lakhs to Rs. 5·44 lakhs.

Glassware and earthenware.—The trade under *glassware* was also much curtailed on account of the war as the principal sources of supply were Austria-Hungary and Germany. Imports amounted to Rs. 8·01 lakhs against Rs. 20·63

lakhs in 1913–14. In this decline of Rs. 12·62 lakhs all supplying countries shared, imports from Austria-Hungary falling from Rs. 9·93 lakhs to Rs. 3·49 lakhs, the United Kingdom from Rs. 2·83 lakhs to Rs. 1·28 lakhs, Germany from Rs. 3·67 lakhs to Rs. 1·28 lakhs and Belgium from Rs. 2·78 lakhs to Rs. 0·87 lakh. The greatest fall was in the import of *glass bangles* (Rs. 8·8 lakhs to Rs. 2·5 lakhs) though all varieties showed a decrease : *beads and false pearls* being imported to the value of Rs. 1·67 lakhs, *bottles and phials* Rs. 1·15 lakhs, *sheet and plate glass* Rs. 0·87 lakh against Rs. 2·76, 2·82 and 2·72 lakhs, respectively, in 1913–14.

Imports of *earthenware* amounted to Rs. 2·89 lakhs against Rs. 3·66 lakhs in 1913–14, supplies from both the United Kingdom and Germany showing a decrease.

Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery.—Imports under this head receded by Rs. 21·14 lakhs to Rs. 54·21 lakhs.

Machinery, etc.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Textile machinery	9·70	12·69	+ 2·99
Prime movers, other than electrical	12·88	10·32	— 2·56
Sewing and knitting machines	4·27	4·90	+ 0·63
Electrical machinery of all kinds	7·04	3·69	— 3·35
Mining machinery	6·08	3·38	— 2·70
Belting for machinery	3·36	3·01	— 0·35
Rice and flour mill machinery	2·33	1·91	— 0.42
Tea machinery	2·03	1 87	— 0·16
Boilers	3·50	1·69	— 1·81
Typewriters	1·63	1·04	— 0·59
Agricultural machinery	1·19	0·15	— 1·04
Sugar machinery	0·69	0·06	— 0·63
Other sorts of machinery	20·65	9·50	— 11·15
Total	75·35	54·21	— 21·14

The increase under *textile machinery* is attributable to the requirements of the cotton mills at Madura. Rupees 45·56 lakhs or 89 per cent. of the total imports of machinery came from the United Kingdom.

Metals—Iron and Steel.—The combined imports of these two metals showed a contraction of 55 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value as will be seen from the following table :—

Iron and steel.	1913–14.			1914–15.			Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Percentage.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Percentage.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.
Iron—								
Bars and channel	11,503	13·83	..	2,483	3·83	..	— 9,020	— 10·00
Steel—								
Angle and spring	2,619	3·02	..	1,543	1·85	..	— 1,076	— 1·17
Bars and channel	26,080	27·40	..	8,602	9·31	..	— 17,478	— 18·09
Iron or steel—								
Sheets and plates	14,955	26·92	..	13,970	26·43	..	— 985	— 0·49
Pipes and tubes	17,483	24·05	..	3,222	6·68	..	— 14,261	— 17·37
Beams, pillars, etc.	3,517	5·32	..	4,001	5·77	..	+ 484	+ 0·45
Nails, screws, rivets and washers.	2,805	6·47	..	1,107	2·79	..	— 1,698	— 3·68
Hoops and strips	3,174	4·93	..	1,721	2·64	..	— 1,453	— 2·29
Rails, chairs and fish plates	4,273	5·29	..	685	0·80	..	— 3,588	— 4·49
Other sorts	4,574	10·43	..	3,093	7·64	..	— 1,481	— 2·79
Total	90,983	127·66	..	40,427	67·74	..	— 50,556	— 59·92
From United Kingdom	41,022	69·90	45·09	26,500	51·07	65·55	— 14,522	— 18·83
,, Belgium	36,083	39·20	39·66	8,952	9·25	22·14	— 27,131	— 29·95
,, Germany	10,686	12·66	11·74	2,967	3·70	7·34	— 7,719	— 8·96
,, Sweden	2,032	3·96	2·23	1,168	2·55	2·89	— 864	— 1·41
,, other countries	1,160	1·94	1·28	840	1·17	2 08	— 320	— 0·77
Total	90,983	127·66	100·00	40,427	67·74	100·00	— 50,556	— 59·92

The outbreak of war considerably affected the imports of these metals. The short supply of iron gave a stimulus to imports by land of *iron bars* manufactured in Pondicherry which increased from 3,923 tons valued at Rs. 3·92 lakhs to 6,139 tons valued at Rs. 6·39 lakhs. The abnormal imports of *bar and channel steel* and *pipes and tubes* in 1913–14, due to special causes, accounted for the decline of 67 and 81 per cent, respectively, this year.

Metals, other than Iron and Steel.—The imports of metals, other than iron and steel, are shown in the following table :—

Metals (other than iron and steel).	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
Copper—								
Mixed or yellow metal	55,395	25·86	69,995	35·69	48,184	25·87	— 21,811	— 9·82
Braziers and sheets	7,001	3·86	7,209	4 50	9 639	5·86	+ 2,430	+ 1·36
Other sorts	5,628	3·68	8,537	5·83	4,696	3·00	— 3,841	— 2·83
Total, Copper ..	68,024	33·40	85,741	46·02	62,519	34·73	— 23,222	— 11·29
Aluminium	5,784	4·05	8,418	6·30	6,923	5·42	— 1,495	— 0·88
Tin	3,157	3·95	3,034	4·75	2,776	3·70	— 258	— 1·05
Lead	12,620	1·88	14,203	2·73	10,879	2·15	— 3,324	— 0·58
Zinc or spelter	7,023	1·51	8,611	1·95	4,566	1·10	— 4,045	— 0 85
German Silver	2,084	1·51	2,382	1·88	1,090	0·87	— 1,292	— 1·01
Brass	2,399	1·27	1,252	0·88	560	0·38	— 692	— 0·50
Solder	420	9·35	432	0·34	486	0·32	+ 54	— 0·02
Quicksilver	97	0·18	136	0.23	84	0·14	— 52	— 0·09
Metals, unenumerated ..	1,355	0·62	941	0·53	1,017	0·46	+ 76	— 0·07
Total, Metals ..	102,963	48·72	125,150	65·61	90,900	49·27	— 34,250	— 16·34

Imports of *copper* fell by 27 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value. *Mixed or yellow metal sheets* declined by 31 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value. The opening price of yellow metal sheets in the local market was Rs. 240 per candy, but it rose to Rs. 255 on the outbreak of war and, with some fluctuations, reached Rs. 260 at the close of the official year, when there was a good demand. Imports of *braziers and sheets* improved slightly. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of copper was 75 per cent., and that of Germany 21 per cent. against 61 and 36 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Imports of *aluminium* declined by 18 per cent. in volume and 14 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom, Germany and the United States sent supplies to the value of Rs. 2·95, 1·06 and 1·00 lakhs, respectively, against Rs. 3·68, 0·98 and 1·41 lakhs in the previous year. As usual Madras and Cocanada were the only ports at which aluminium was imported, their shares being Rs. 3·10 lakhs and Rs. 2·32 lakhs respectively.

Imports of *tin* receded by 8 per cent. in volume and 22 per cent. in value owing to high prices ; 86 per cent. came from the Straits Settlements and 7 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Paper, pasteboard and stationery.—Imports of *paper and pasteboard* declined from Rs. 24·3 lakhs to Rs. 21·01 lakhs, a decrease of 13 per cent. The United Kingdom sent supplies to the value of Rs. 16·79 lakhs compared with Rs. 17·79 lakhs in 1913–14.

Imports of *stationery* decreased by Rs. 2·73 lakhs to Rs. 7·08 lakhs.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—There was a fall in imports of railway materials of Rs. 19·62 lakhs to Rs. 100·65 lakhs or 16 per cent. Imports in the previous year, however, had shown an increase of 86 per cent. and the present figures are, in spite of the decrease, greater than those of the two years preceding 1913–14.

Yarns and textile fabrics—Cotton-goods.—The imports were as follows :—

Cotton-goods.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
I. Twist and yarn—	POUNDS.		POUNDS.		POUNDS.		POUNDS.	
From United Kingdom ..	9,967,745	96·51	11,427,772	115·96	98,98,523	96·27	— 1,529,249	— 19·69
,, other countries ..	320,731	3·23	643,759	6·53	301,296	2·99	— 342,463	— 3·54
Total, Twist and yarn ..	10,288,476	99·74	12,071,531	122·49	10,199,819	99·26	— 1,871,712	— 23·23
II. Piece-goods—								
Grey—	YARDS.		YARDS.		YARDS.		YARDS.	
From United Kingdom ..	75,137,965	135·53	115,704,962	229·68	71,932,399	138·96	— 43,772,563	— 90·72
,, other countries ..	134,889	0·26	37,513	0·09	61,440	0·11	+ 23,927	+ 0·02
Total, Grey ..	75,272,854	135·79	115,742,475	229·77	71,993,839	139·07	— 43,748,636	— 90·70
Coloured, printed or dyed—								
From United Kingdom ..	42,810,146	85·37	56,645,321	115·71	41,052,930	84·52	— 15,592,391	— 31·19
,, other countries ..	251,283	0·83	312,014	1·25	357,302	1·12	+ 45,288	— 0·13
Total, Coloured ..	430,61,429	86·20	56,957,335	116·96	41,410,232	85·64	— 15,547,103	— 31·32
White—								
From United Kingdom ..	27,426,305	57·28	48,719,575	113·70	38,310,822	90·10	— 1,040,8753	— 23·60
,, other countries ..	512,726	1·38	370,580	1 02	249,811	0·72	— 120,769	— 0·30
Total, White ..	27,939,031	58·66	49,090,155	114·72	38,560,633	90·82	— 10,529,522	— 23·90
Other sorts of piece goods ..	57,628	0·10	389,571	0·61	3,93,088	0·58	+ 3,517	— 0·03
Total, Piece-goods ..	146,330,942	280·75	222,179,536	462·06	152,357,792	316·11	— 69,821,744	— 145·95
Other cotton fabrics ..	..	3·16	..	6·53	..	3·74	..	— 2·79
Grand Total ..	..	383·65	..	591·08	..	419·11	..	— 171·97

The total value of imports of *cotton goods*, representing 34 per cent. of the total foreign imports, declined by 29 per cent. The year under review began with large accumulation of stocks consequent on the speculative buying of the previous year. Notwithstanding these stocks goods continued to come forward in large quantities up to the outbreak of war, so much so, that the imports during the first four months exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1913-14. There was practically no buying after the end of July and deliveries from stocks were much reduced but the orders of the older contracts continued to arrive, though in smaller quantities, and it was only after October that the imports dropped heavily.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The imports of *twist and yarn* declined by 15 per cent. in volume and 19 per cent. in value. *Mule yarn* showed a shortage of Rs. 3·07 lakhs or 9 per cent. occurring mainly under counts above 40. Under *coloured yarns*, the common counts 30 to 40 declined by Rs. 13·65 lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions declined by Rs. 6·19 lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods.—The imports of cotton piece-goods, amounting to 152 million yards, showed a set back of 31 per cent. both in quantity and value. *Greys* receded by 38 per cent. in volume and 39 per cent. in value. Decreases occurred under jaconets including madapollams, mulls and cambrics by Rs. 54·52 lakhs, long-cloths and shirtings by Rs. 27·31 lakhs, dhutis, saris and scarves by Rs. 8·84 lakhs. Under *coloured* goods, which showed a decrease of 27 per cent., prints and chintz declined by Rs. 15·83 lakhs, cambrics including madapollams, muslins, mulls and jaconets by Rs. 7·37 lakhs, shirtings by Rs. 4·17 lakhs and unspecified descriptions by Rs. 4·68 lakhs. Imports of *white* piece-goods declined by 21 per cent. both in quantity and value. Jaconets, etc., showed a decline of Rs. 27·35 lakhs, while dhutis, saris, longcloths and shirtings showed increases. The trade of cotton piece-goods was almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom, all other countries sending only 0·6 per cent.

Other cotton fabrics.—The decline of Rs. 2·79 lakhs was due to smaller imports of handkerchiefs, hosiery and sewing thread.

Haberdashery and millinery.—There was a decrease under this head from Rs. 10·88 lakhs to Rs. 5·61 lakhs of which Rs. 3·56 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom.

Jute and wool.—There was very little variation in the imports of *jute fabrics* which amounted to Rs. 11·22 lakhs; the re-imports of used rice gunny bags from Ceylon amounted to Rs. 10·53 lakhs against Rs. 10·10 lakhs in 1913-14. *Woollen goods* declined from Rs. 8·60 lakhs to Rs. 4·48 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of woollen piece-goods, yarn, knitting wool and shawls from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Other minor items.—Imports of *arms and ammunition and military stores* increased by Rs. 1·24 lakhs to Rs. 11·37 lakhs owing to larger receipts of blasting gelatine from the United Kingdom. *Books and printed matter* were valued at Rs. 4·44 lakhs against Rs. 4·35 lakhs. The value of *earthenware pipes* imported increased by Rs. 2·4 lakhs which raised the total imports of *building and engineering materials* from Rs. 11·24 lakhs to Rs. 13·07 lakhs. Imports of *cement* showed little variation: a small lot was received for the first time from Japan. Imports of *matches* improved from Rs. 11·16 lakhs to Rs. 12·57 lakhs. Safety matches rose from Rs. 3·56 lakhs to Rs. 5·08 lakhs to which Japan contributed Rs. 3·25 lakhs, Austria-Hungary Rs. 0·71 lakh and Sweden Rs. 0·58 lakh. Of other matches Norway and Sweden together supplied Rs. 6·4 lakhs and Japan Rs. 0·56 lakh and Germany Rs. 0·34 lakh against Rs. 6·71, 0·08, 0·63 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. Imports of *soap* increased by Rs. 1·99 lakhs which occurred mainly under household and laundry soaps.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Imports of *living animals* showed an increase of Rs. 13·83 lakhs, 1,735 *horses* having been imported against 814 in the previous year. Some of these horses were purchased by the Madras War Fund Committee and sent to the Front. The colony of Victoria supplied horses to the value of Rs. 6·92 lakhs and Ceylon Rs. 1·01 lakhs against Rs. 3·77 lakhs and Rs. 0·13 lakh respectively in 1913–14.

Articles imported by post declined from Rs. 25·77 lakhs to Rs. 15·51 lakhs, an amount equal to such imports in 1912–13.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

The following table gives the value and comparative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture, including treasure, exported from the Madras Presidency, to foreign countries :—

Foreign Exports.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of total exports in 1914–15.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Leather	3,49,89,475	3,47,20,581	3,70,36,147	+ 23,15,566	17·26
Seeds	3,46,60,926	5,32,89,586	3,29,72,715	—2,03,16,871	15·36
Grain and pulse	1,74,86,526	2,45,91,088	2,87,78,744	+ 41,87,656	13·41
Cotton, raw	3,52,71,002	3,08,96,193	2,26,73,126	— 82,23,067	10·56
Coffee	1,32,58,745	1,52,40,742	1,57,95,736	+ 5,54,994	7·36
Tea	1,22,03,959	1,46,16,349	1,45,14,170	— 1,02,179	6·76
Cotton manufactures	84,93,649	1,06,99,623	85,25,512	— 21,74,111	3·97
Rubber, raw and manufactures	15,11,949	63,07,285	73,02,582	+ 9,95,297	3·40
Spices	51,83,069	63,18,765	60,86,623	— 2,32,142	2·84
Coir, raw and manufactures	73,91,720	89,72,748	56,76,920	— 32,95,828	2·65
Oils	42,74,585	43,52,855	49,14,535	+ 5,61,680	2·29
Oil-cakes	50,51,868	55,14,461	42,19,365	— 12,95,096	1·97
Articles exported by post	23,20,912	38,35,324	33,03,207	— 5,32,117	1·54
Fruits and vegetables	22,06,618	31,89,046	30,00,844	— 1,88,202	1·40
Dyeing and tanning substances	13,45,293	12,72,757	19,61,300	+ 6,88,543	0·91
Fish (excluding canned fish)	22,31,835	24,42,249	19,03,524	— 5,38,725	0·89
Hides and skins, raw	47,53,800	27,10,093	17,48,628	— 9,61,465	0·82
Animals, living	19,41,261	30,82,034	17,06,054	— 13,75,980	0·79
Cotton twist and yarn	25,40,133	31,04,081	16,58,410	— 14,45,671	0·77
Fibre for brushes and brooms	14,08,981	13,36,463	15,49,632	+ 2,13,169	0·72
Jute, raw and manufactures	8,16,302	77,77,057	14,28,803	— 63,48,254	0·67
Tobacco, raw and manufactures	8,18,104	10,35,226	9,47,281	— 87,945	0·44
Manures	13,73,882	14,83,895	8,28,468	— 6,55,427	0·39
Wood and timber	16,21,634	23,34,505	7,28,763	— 16,05,742	0·34
Hemp, raw and manufactures	5,60,339	9,44,003	7,15,968	— 2,28,035	0·33
Provisions and oilman's stores	6,89,542	8,73,339	6,42,299	— 2,31,040	0·30
Drugs and medicines	8,20,769	7,60,152	6,29,994	— 1,30,158	0·29
Sugar	12,03,855	8,89,750	5,76,534	— 3,13,216	0·27
Mica	4,63,656	8,46,025	4,71,926	— 3,74,099	0·22
Building and engineering materials	1,83,728	3,19,969	3,73,827	+ 53,858	0·17
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,26,719	3,76,799	2,70,337	— 1,06,462	0·13
Fodder, bran and pollard	2,98,548	2,35,395	1,70,308	— 65,087	0·08
Silk, raw and manufactures	3,35,384	3,36,717	1,48,127	— 1,88,590	0·07
Horn and hornmeal	2,92,123	3,47,806	1,42,954	— 2,04,852	0·07
Metals and ores	5,64,289	2,84,880	1,10,042	— 1,74,838	0·05
Other articles	14,38,997	16,93,472	10,91,162	— 6,02,310	0·51
Total, Merchandise	21,04,44,117	25,70,31,313	21,46,04,567	—4,24,26,746	100·00
Treasure—					
Gold	3,29,657	15,06,379	23,62,915	+ 8,56,536	..
Silver	49,69,944	82,38,345	43,93,842	— 38,44,503	..
Total	52,99,601	97,44,724	67,56,757	— 29,87,967	..
Total, Exports	21,57,43,718	26,67,76,037	22,13,61,324	—4,54,14,713	..

The normal course of the export trade has been disturbed by the war both from the fact that export is no longer possible to Germany and Austria and because the export of certain goods has at various times been either prohibited or restricted to certain countries. The goods in which this Presidency is chiefly concerned and which the notifications have affected are tanned and raw hides, raw skins, rubber, manganese and to a certain extent medical stores including their raw materials. Later in the year restrictions were placed on the export of vegetable oils and oleaginous nuts and seeds but as this was not till the middle of March the effect on returns for the year under review was not important.

I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Grain, pulse and flour.—The exports were as follows:—

Grain and pulse.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
Rice in the husk—								
To Ceylon	386,769	12·55	207,750	7·37	248,004	8·24	+ 40,254	+ 0·87
,, other countries.	158	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	386,927	12·56	207,750	7·37	248,004	8·24	+ 40,254	+ 0·87
Rice not in the husk—								
To Ceylon	2,135,787	136·51	2,671,885	205·58	3,236,495	249·03	+ 564,610	+ 43·45
,, Mauritius, etc. .	231,836	14·55	269,305	17·96	356,665	23·00	+ 87,360	+ 5·04
,, Straits Settlements.	54,406	3·91	71,092	5·84	46,404	3·63	— 24,688	— 2·21
,, Réunion ..	53,316	3·15	54,765	3·62	..	..	— 54,765	— 3·62
,, other countries.	28,856	2·09	31,844	2·48	25,504	1·85	— 6,340	— 0·63
Total ..	2.504,201	160·21	3,098,891	235·48	3,665,068	277·51	+ 566,177	+ 42·03
Total, Rice ..	2,891,128	172·77	3,306,641	242·85	3,913,072	285·75	+ 606,431	+ 42·90
Pulse	28,128	1·52	47,602	2·54	27,284	1·58	— 20,318	— 0·96
Gram	10,517	0·42	12,543	0·46	9,599	0·43	— 2,944	— 0·03
Jawar and bajra ..	822	0·04	1,170	0·05	238	0·01	— 932	— 0·04
Other grains	2,141	0·12	125	0·01	267	0·02	+ 142	+ 0·01
Total, Grain and pulse.	2,932,736	174·87	3,368,081	245·91	3,950,460	287·79	+ 582,379	+ 41·88

The exports of *grain and pulse* increased by 17 per cent. both in quantity and value over those of the previous year. Export of *paddy* (rice unhusked) rose by 19 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value, and that of *rice* (husked) by 18 per cent. both in quantity and value. Shipments of rice to Ceylon, representing 88 per cent. of the total exports under this head, increased by 21 per cent. both in quantity and value. This season the harvest of rice in the Madras Presidency has been good on the whole and there was more demand from Ceylon as supplies from Bengal and Burma to that colony diminished. Shipments to Mauritius rose by 32 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value. Prices were lower especially in the case of paddy.

Spices.—Exports of *spices* declined from 27·44 million pounds valued at Rs. 63·18 lakhs to 24·74 million pounds valued at Rs. 60·87 lakhs, a decrease of 10 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value. The figures for the principal spices were as follows:—

Spices.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.	Pounds.	Rupees Lakhs.
Pepper	10,385,624	28·45	12,065,786	36.93	14,000,676	39·42	+ 1,934,890	+ 2·49
Chillies	7,757,825	12·88	10,420,777	13·55	6,794,735	11·58	— 3,626,042	— 1·97
Ginger	3,570,673	8·93	4,678,724	9·48	3,659,252	6·71	— 1,019,472	— 2·77
Cardamoms	85,159	0·98	108,893	2·50	117,506	2·32	+ 8,613	— 0·18
Other sorts	166,228	0·59	165,923	0·73	166,754	0·84	+ 831	+ 0·11
Total ..	21,965,509	51·83	27,440,103	63·19	24,738,923	60·87	— 2,701,180	— 2·32

During the first four months of the year shipments of *pepper* were greater by 123 per cent. in quantity and 111 per cent in value than those of April to July 1913 but after the outbreak of the war they began to decline and the progressive figures up to February 1915 showed an increase of 6 per cent. in quantity and a decrease of 1 per cent. in value compared with the progressive figures up to February. 1914. The final figures for the year showed an increase of 16 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value compared with 1913–14. The average value dropped from As. 4–11 to As 4–6 per pound. The present harvest is even better than that of 1914 and shipments during March 1915 were heavy. Exports to the United States amounted to Rs. 14·74 lakhs, Italy Rs. 7·57 lakhs, the United Kingdom Rs. 6·85 lakhs, France Rs. 4·71 lakhs and Germany Rs. 2·69 lakhs compared with Rs. 6·9, 9·11, 4·84, 2·21 and 9·69 lakhs, respectively, in 1913–14.

Ginger showed a decline of 22 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom and Germany were the chief consumers.

The decline under *chillies* was due to smaller shipments to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements owing to poor crops and high prices.

Sugar.—Exports of *sugar*, which were confined chiefly to unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below), amounted to 87,732 hundredweights valued at Rs. 5·77 lakhs against 155,630 hundredweights in 1913–14 valued at Rs. 8·9 lakhs, a decline of 44 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value. The area under sugarcane cultivation was almost the same as in the previous year, but the estimated outturn of *jaggery* increased by 7,900 tons. Much of this jaggery was required for local consumption in consequence of shortage in the imports of Java sugar and hence the exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 1·79 lakhs. The average price of jaggery rose from Rs. 5–11 to Rs. 6–5 per hundredweight.

Tea.—There was a further increase of 3 per cent. in quantity, nearly 22 million pounds being exported, but the value, viz., Rs. 145·14 lakhs, declined by 1 per cent. owing to a fall in average values from As. 10–11 to As. 10–7 per pound. The acreage under tea in 1914 is reported to be 65,054 as compared with 63,708 in 1913. The share of the United Kingdom in the total exports expanded from 56 to 60 per cent. The share of Canada remained much the same as in the previous year, namely, 25 per cent. while that of Ceylon, which was a transhipment centre for Russia, declined from 18 to 15 per cent.

Coffee.—Exports were as follows:—

Coffee.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
To France .. .	105,044	50·03	97,507	57·41	130,299	74·87	+ 32,792	+ 17·46
,, United Kingdom ..	96,472	53·39	92,317	55·32	90,124	53·04	— 2,193	— 2·28
,, Ceylon	12,087	5·43	12,751	6·96	11,125	6·04	— 1,626	— 0·92
,, Native States in Arabia other than Muscat.	50	0·02	2,431	1·42	10,009	5·03	+ 7,578	+ 3·61
,, Austria-Hungary ..	8,743	5·08	12,133	7·31	8,287	4 99	— 3,846	— 2·32
,, Victoria	5,746	3·07	3,415	1·97	6,955	4·01	+ 3,540	+ 2·04
,, New South Wales ..	2,138	1·17	2,111	1·25	4,293	2 53	+ 2,182	+ 1·28
,, Bahrein Islands ..	2,395	1·37	6,703	3·90	3,068	1·49	— 3,635	— 2·41
,, Turkey-Asiatic ..	4,551	2·31	4,413	2.56	2,168	1·21	— 2,245	— 1·35
,, Germany	6,863	3·75	9,224	5·72	1,783	1·11	— 7,441	— 4·61
,, Belgium	8,384	3·94	9,155	5·50	726	0·42	— 8,429	— 5·08
,, other countries ..	5,943	3·03	5,215	3·09	5,481	3·22	+ 266	+ 0·13
Total ..	258,416	132·59	257,375	152·41	274,318	157·96	+ 16,943	+ 5·55
Average price per hundred-weight according to shipping bills.	Rs. 51–5.		Rs. 59–3.		Rs. 57–9.			

Coffee showed an increase of 7 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value. The shipments during the first four months of the year increased by 104,964 hundredweights in quantity and by Rs. 60·65 lakhs in value. This abnormal increase was the result of a portion of the good crop of 1913–14 having been carried forward and shipped during those months to supply the keen demand and obtain the high prices in Europe consequent on the considerable reduction in the world's visible supply of coffee. The outbreak of war brought about a decline, and the shipments during the

next eight months fell by 88,021 hundredweights in quantity and Rs. 55 lakhs in value. Exports to the United Kingdom were normal and showed a slight contraction of 2 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value as compared with 1913-14. Shipments to France improved by 34 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value.

Tobacco.—The total exports of *tobacco* rose from 3·23 million pounds to 3·26 million pounds in quantity but declined by Rs. 0·33 lakh to Rs. 9·47 lakhs in value. The trade in *leaf tobacco* amounted to 2·36 million pounds valued at Rs. 4·65 lakhs against 2·23 million pounds valued at Rs. 4·39 lakhs. The principal consumers were the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to which exports to the value of Rs. 3·63 and Rs. 0·89 lakhs were sent against Rs. 3·17 and Rs. 0·83 lakhs in 1913-14. Exports of *cigars* declined from 988,663 pounds to 887,165 pounds in quantity and from Rs. 5·91 lakhs to Rs. 4·76 lakhs in value, more than half going to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. High grade cigars to the value of Rs. 0·45 lakh were exported to the United Kingdom compared with Rs. 0·88 lakh's worth in 1913-14.

II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.

Hides and skins, raw.—The following table shows the distribution of the trade :—

Hides and skins, raw.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
Hides, raw	1,207	0·39	3,840	1·03	954	0·29	— 2,886	— 0·74
Skins, raw—								
To United States ..	22,411	23·90	4,276	5·17	3,868	4·45	— 408	— 0 72
,, Germany ..	6,380	6·08	9,332	9·13	4,744	4·42	— 4,588	— 4·71
,, United Kingdom.	4,769	5·25	1,336	1 30	2,904	3·21	+ 1,568	+ 1·91
,, France ..	7,011	7·34	10,326	7·67	1,613	1·63	— 8,713	— 6·04
,, Victoria .	3,904	3·32	639	0·60	1,399	1·45	+ 760	+ 0·85
,, other countries.	1,176	1·26	2,023	2·20	2,066	2·04	+ 43	— 0·16
Total ..	45,651	47·15	27,932	26·07	16,594	17·20	— 11,336	— 8·87
Total, Hides and skins.	46,858	47·54	31,772	27·10	17,548	17 49	— 14,224	— 9·61

Raw *hides* showed a decline of 75 per cent. in quantity and 72 per cent. in value. Exports of raw *skins* (98 per cent. of which were goat skins) further declined by 41 per cent. in weight and 34 per cent. in value and were the smallest on record. Shipments to Germany, France and the United States fell by 49, 84 and 9 per cent. respectively, in quantity, while shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 117 per cent. Towards the end of the year the export of raw hides and skins was prohibited to certain neutral European countries.

Metallic ores.—The export of *manganese*, which is the chief ore exported, further declined from 36,750 tons valued at Rs. 2·79 lakhs to 14,250 tons valued at Rs. 1·06 lakhs. Shipments to Belgium and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 0·85 and Rs. 0·21 lakh against Rs. 1·62 and Rs. 1·17 lakhs, in the previous year.

Oils.—With an increase of Rs. 5·62 lakhs the exports of oils totalled Rs. 49·15 lakhs. *Animal oils*, which consisted almost entirely of fish oils, fell from 367,382 gallons valued at Rs. 2·20 lakhs to 220,839 gallons valued at Rs. 1·19 lakhs as there were smaller shipments to Germany. Under essential oils *lemongrass oil* from South Malabar declined from 47,051 gallons to 27,415 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 10·09 lakhs to Rs. 5·58 lakhs in value. Shipments to France, the United Kingdom and Germany receded from Rs. 5·65, 1·34 and 2·48 lakhs to Rs. 2·99, 1·15 and 0·25 lakhs respectively, while those to the United States increased from Rs. 0·38 lakh to Rs. 1·15 lakhs. Under vegetable oils exports of *coconut oil*, representing 73 per cent. of all oils, improved from 1·06 million gallons to 1·78 million gallons or 68 per cent. in quantity, and from Rs. 22·48 lakhs to Rs. 35·96 lakhs or by 60 per cent. in value. Ordinarily coconut oil is made in Germany from copra and sent thence

to the United Kingdom. The oil made in Malabar from the copra that in previous years went to Germany and other countries has been shipped to the United Kingdom. This diversion of trade to the United Kingdom is directly due to the war, as the oil is in great demand for the manufacture of margarine to replace dairy butter. The average price was Rs. 2 per gallon. The United Kingdom received coconut oil valued at Rs. 24·98 lakhs, the United States Rs. 4·05 lakhs, Sweden Rs. 3·2 lakhs and Germany Rs. 1·84 lakhs compared with Rs. 4·75, 9·46, 2·55 and 3·43 lakhs in 1913–14.

Exports of *castor oil* receded from 109,895 gallons valued at Rs. 1·39 lakhs to 86,526 gallons valued at Rs. 1·12 lakhs, and those of *groundnut oil* from 279,895 gallons to 203,091 gallons in quantity and from Rs. 4·34 lakhs to Rs. 3·07 lakhs in value. The decrease in both cases occurs in the shipments to Ceylon.

Seeds.—*Seeds*, which represented 15 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce, dropped by 38 per cent. both in quantity and value as shown below :—

Seeds.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
Groundnuts—								
To France	2,344,417	187·41	3,557,097	308·96	1,912,145	158·72	−1,644,952	− 150·24
,, Austria-Hungary.	74,469	6·02	148,624	12·24	135,369	11·05	− 13,255	− 1·19
,, Germany ..	44,439	3·62	57,192	5·12	57,746	5·22	+ 554	+ 0·10
,, Italy	5,998	0·47	20,009	4·25	80,971	4·47	+ 60,962	+ 0·22
,, Belgium	102,435	8·77	114,666	10·06	40,110	3·61	− 74,556	− 6·45
,, United Kingdom.	33,380	2·61	201	0·02	49,734	2·64	+ 49,533	+ 2·62
,, Egypt	18,544	1·47	41,577	3·39	13,715	1·10	− 27,862	− 2·29
,, other countries ..	10,717	0·77	6,996	0·45	13,359	0·94	+ 6,363	+ 0·49
Total ..	2,634,399	211·14	3,946,362	344·49	2,303,149	187·75	−1,643,213	− 156·74
Copra or cocoanut kernel-								
To Germany	386,792	65·48	479,797	98 65	194,243	39·14	− 285,554	− 59·51
,, United Kingdom.	18,463	3·46	6,971	1·38	169,495	30·86	+ 162,524	+ 29·48
,, France ..	53,345	8·25	68,212	13·72	98,298	18·01	+ 30,086	+ 4·29
,, Russia	32,981	5·48	73,037	14·71	59,155	11·89	− 13,882	− 2·82
,, Holland	5,645	1·01	16,747	3·27	55,258	11·09	+ 38,511	+ 7·82
,, Belgium	32,859	4·52	100,914	20·72	45,013	8·96	− 55,901	− 11·76
,, Austria-Hungary.	1,400	0·20	9,947	1·79	12,966	2·99	+ 3,019	+ 1·20
,, other countries ..	5,343	0·80	6,101	1·22	294	0·03	− 5,807	− 1·19
Total ..	536,828	89·20	761,726	155·46	634,722	122·97	− 127,004	− 32·49
Castor—								
To United Kingdom.	189,883	13·53	71,598	5·07	46,972	3·22	− 24,626	− 1·85
,, United States ..	12,644	0·88	42,998	3·08	51,171	3·61	+ 8,173	+ 0·53
,, France	61,051	4·44	30,587	2·17	6,582	0·46	− 24,005	− 1·71
,, Italy	14,863	1·10	16,956	1·19	4,390	0·30	− 12,566	− 0·89
,, other countries ..	33,360	2·31	26,428	1·89	12,299	0·86	− 14,129	− 1·03
Total ..	311,801	22·26	188,567	13·40	121,414	8·45	− 67,153	− 4·95
Essential-oil seeds ..	33,167	3·04	55,236	3·33	40,613	3·53	− 14,623	+ 0·20
Sesamum— (Til or jinjili)—								
To Ceylon	12,987	1·22	20,609	2·14	19,051	1·89	− 1,558	− 0·25
,, France	45,539	3·57	15,863	1·54	..	..	− 15,863	− 1·54
,, Austria-Hungary.	14,433	1·35	17,822	1·89	..	..	− 17,822	− 1·89
,, other countries.	9,430	0·73	11,117	1·09	24	0·01	− 11,093	− 1·08
Total ..	82,389	6·87	65,411	6·66	19,075	1·90	− 46,336	− 4·76
Cotton—								
To Ceylon	32,031	1·24	40,191	1·59	33,870	1·48	− 6,321	− 0·11
,, United Kingdom.	159,425	5·44	42,177	1·57	1,339	0·05	− 40,838	− 1·52
,, other countries ..	1,586	0·08	1,464	0·06	1,203	0·05	− 261	− 0·01
Total ..	193,042	6·76	83,832	3·22	36,412	1·58	− 47,420	− 1·64
Other sorts	98,097	7·34	77,818	6·34	48,805	3·55	− 29,013	− 2·79
Total, Seeds ..	3,889,723	346·61	5,178,952	532·90	3,204,190	329·73	−1,974,762	− 203·17

Groundnuts.—The war seriously affected the trade in *groundnuts*, which represen[illegible] per cent. of the total exports of seeds. Exports receded by 82,16[illegible] per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 156·74 lakhs or 45 per cent. in

value. The area under groundnut cultivation was 7·5 per cent. below that of last year but was 34 per cent. above the average for the previous five years. The cultivation of this crop continued to extend in the Circars and in the Deccan though there has been a considerable reduction in the Carnatic and the Central districts in which tracts in normal years late sowings are made. The outturn is estimated at 580,471 tons of nuts in shell against 411,320 tons in the previous year. Before the outbreak of the war shipments rose by 5,734 tons or 8 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 8·73 lakhs or 7 per cent. in value compared with the corresponding period of 1913–14. Shipments latterly declined by 68 and 74 per cent. in quantity and value respectively. Prices also began to decline owing to the lack of demand. The opening price was about Rs. 41 per candy which rose to Rs. 42-8 just before the outbreak of the war but declined to Rs. 25 in January and Rs. 20 at the close of the year. The freight rates to Marseilles went up considerably from 22*s*. 6*d*. per ton in April, to 23*s*. 9*d*. in July, to 55*s*. in January and 87*s*. 6*d*. towards the close of the year. Shipments to France, representing 83 per cent. of the total exports, fell by 46 per cent. in quantity and those to Belgium and Austria-Hungary by 65 and 9 per cent. The United Kingdom on the other hand took 2,487 tons against 10 tons in 1913–14, and Italy by taking 4,000 tons helped to reduce the surplus. As there were fewer shipments to the European markets larger shipments were made to Calcutta and this coastwise trade rose from 7,528 tons valued at Rs. 11·80 lakhs to 49,819 tons valued at Rs. 70·96 lakhs. In Bengal the price of mustard and rape seed oil was high and groundnut oil was used in their place or was mixed with them. Exports from the chief port to foreign ports declined from 72,653 tons to 38,704 tons or by 47 per cent. and the value declined from Rs. 128 lakhs to Rs. 58·21 lakhs, or by 54 per cent. This large decrease was more than counterbalanced by heavier shipments to Calcutta, exports coastwise having risen from 7,482 tons valued at Rs. 11·74 lakhs to 49,271 tons valued at Rs. 70·16 lakhs. Taking the exports of foreign and coastwise together the total for the chief port was 87,975 tons against 80,135 tons in the previous year, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. The total value fell from Rs. 139·74 lakhs to Rs. 128·37 lakhs, a decrease of 8 per cent. Shipments from principal ports to foreign ports were as follows :—

Groundnuts.	1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Percentage of decrease in quantity.
	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	Tons.	Rupees Lakhs.	
From Cuddalore	77,199	130·47	48,195	85·08	35,874	60·00	— 25·56
,, Madras	34,692	53·12	72,653	128·00	38,704	58·21	— 46·73
,, Porto Novo	28,302	45·62	25,030	44·48	20,717	36 36	— 17 23
,, Negapatam	33,022	53·25	32,388	57·39	16,647	29·24	— 48·60
,, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam.	3,908	5·59	17,531	27·43	2,972	3·66	— 83·05
,, other ports	3,050	4·29	1,521	2·11	243	0·28	— 84·02
Total ..	180,173	292-34	197,318	344·49	115,157	187·75	— 41·64

Exports from Pondicherry amounted to 51,490 tons against 86,509 tons in 1913–14, a decrease of 40 per cent.

Copra or cocoanut kernel.—The exports of *copra* declined by 16 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value, the average price falling from Rs. 20—6 to Rs. 19—6 per hundredweight. In previous years Germany was the principal consumer of Malabar copra which was used in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats, of which Germany supplied more than half the quantity consumed in the United Kingdom. As shipments to Germany ceased at the outbreak of the war, much interest was taken in the crushing of copra in the United Kingdom. Cochin supplied 63 per cent. of the total exports. Shipments to Germany and Belgium declined by 60 and 56 per cent., while the United Kingdom increased her imports 24 times and France by 44 per cent.

The following table shows the foreign trade in the several products of the cocoanut palm during the past three years.

Cocoanut products.	1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.	Quantity.	Rupees Lakhs.
Copra .. .. Cwt.	684,721	128·39	761,726	155·46	634,722	122·97	— 127,004	— 32·49
Coir manufactures. ,,	715,969	81·49	765,787	88·07	470,701	56·27	— 295,086	— 31·80
Cocoanut oil Galls	929,971	18·43	1,060,139	22·48	1,783,523	35·96	+ 723,384	+ 13·48
Cocoanut poonac.. Cwt.	127,396	6·18	81,057	3·93	60,958	2·78	— 20,099	— 1·15
Coir rope .. ,,	16,518	1·81	16,531	1·82	9,173	1·03	— 7,358	— 0·79
Coir fibre .. ,,	8,879	0·95	14,053	1·65	4,608	0·50	— 9,445	— 1·15
Cocoanuts .. No.	82,669	0·04	70,813	0·05	66,982	0·03	— 3,831	— 0·02
Total ..	..	237·29	..	273·46	..	219·54	..	— 53·92

Castor seed.—Exports declined by 36 per cent. in quantity and 37 per cent. in value. The crop is being gradually neglected, groundnuts taking its place.

Essential oilseeds.—Exports declined by 26 per cent. in quantity but the value rose by 6 per cent. The variation occurs mainly under *coriander seed* which declined from 53,268 hundredweights to 39,923 hundredweights in quantity while the value rose from Rs. 3·08 lakhs to Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements consumed almost the whole quantity.

Sesamum (*til or jinjili*).—The export trade in *sesamum* seeds was less by 71 per cent. both in quantity and value and the figures were the smallest ever recorded. The area under the crop fell by 0·5 per cent. Exports to France and Austria-Hungary entirely ceased and those to Ceylon fell by 7 per cent.

Cotton seed.—Exports of *cotton seed* declined by 57 per cent. in quantity and 51 per cent. in value as a result of the fall in price in foreign markets.

Other seeds.—Among other sorts of seeds, exports of *niger* declined from 2,071 tons valued at Rs. 3·10 lakhs to 1,762 tons valued at Rs. 2·35 lakhs and those of *mowa* seed from 1,327 tons valued at Rs. 2·23 lakhs to 101 tons valued at Rs. 0·14 lakh as there were smaller shipments to Germany.

Textile materials.—Exports of *raw cotton* declined by 22 per cent. in volume and 27 per cent. in value. The distribution of shipments is shown in the following table :—

Cotton, raw.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.		1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees. Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
To Japan	339,587	130·94	307,632	125·75	188,960	71·97	— 118,672	— 53·78
,, Belgium	196,083	68·63	153,840	57·17	110,892	39·67	— 42,948	— 17·50
,, United Kingdom ..	159,294	63·46	112,837	45·17	81,721	30·43	— 31,116	— 14·74
,, Germany	65,253	24·33	57,742	22·45	55,749	21·21	— 1,993	— 1·24
,, Italy	42,099	16·92	50,244	19·43	54,958	18·91	+ 4,714	— 0·52
,, Austria-Hungary ..	42,665	15·97	43,636	16·64	46,770	17·51	+ 3,134	+ 0·87
,, France	33,231	11·62	27,428	9 84	43,076	15·30	+ 156,48	+ 5·46
,, China (including Hongkong).	18,432	7·08	5,056	1·96	9,001	3·51	+ 3,945	+ 1·55
,, Russia	..	..	990	0·39	7,731	3·13	+ 6,741	+ 2·74
,, Spain	9,747	3·91	9,355	3·82	7,554	2·97	— 1,801	— 0·85
,, Holland	17,975	6·23	14,698	5·54	1,893	0·69	— 12,805	— 4·85
,, other countries ..	9,634	3·62	2,612	0 80	3,988	1·43	+ 1,376	+ 0·63
Total ..	934,000	352·71	786,070	308·96	612,293	226·73	— 173,777	— 82·23

The exports of *cotton*, which otherwise would have been normal, were suddenly cut off by the outbreak of the war and there was such a slump in values that some of the old stocks had not been fully disposed of by the end of the year. The spot price of middling American cotton at Liverpool was 7 21*d.* on March 31st 1914 and rose to 7·70*d.* by May 30th. When the war broke out in August the price declined to 6·50*d.* and gradually declined further to 4·41*d.* in November. Then a slight hardening began, the price on March 31st 1915 being 5·52*d.* The area under cotton was 13 per cent. less than that of last year but the yield was 5 per cent. greater.

Shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium fell by 27 and 28 per cent. and those to Japan by 38 per cent. while shipments to France increased by 57 per cent. Of the three commercial varieties shipments of Tinnevellys were greatest, then Northerns and Westerns and lastly Cocanadas.

Hemp, raw.—Exports showed a decline from 2,864 tons to 2,298 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·43 lakhs to Rs. 7·16 lakhs in value. Shipments to Italy declined from Rs. 5·25 lakhs to Rs. 1·78 lakhs while those to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 3·89 lakhs to Rs. 5·26 lakhs.

Jute, raw.—Exports receded from 22,003 tons valued at Rs. 77·70 lakhs to 6,822 tons valued at Rs. 14·23 lakhs of which Rs. 13·3 lakhs' worth went to the United Kingdom. The decline was due to a fall in demand and low values on the continent, to holding stocks in anticipation of better prices and to the re-opening of the Chittivalsa factory, which took a considerable quantity.

Wood and timber.—The total value of exports amounted to Rs. 7·29 lakhs against Rs. 23·35 lakhs in 1913–14. Teak and other timber fell from Rs. 6·28 lakhs to Rs. 2·46 lakhs and sandalwood from Rs. 16·83 lakhs to Rs. 4·65 lakhs. The decrease was partly due to the war and partly to the postponement of the usual auctions in the Mysore forests.

Miscellaneous—*Rubber.*—Exports of *raw rubber* showed a further expansion of 50 per cent. in quantity and 19 per cent. in value. The figures for the last six years are shown below :—

Year.	Average price per pound.		Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
	RS.	A.		
1909-10	4	10	376	1·95
1910-11	5	2	1,414	8·13
1911-12	4	3	4,866	22·98
1912-13	4	2	8,888	40·78
1913-14	3	7	15,959	61·31
1914-15	2	12	23,886	72·98

The increase is due to a larger number of rubber trees coming into bearing. The average value declined from Rs. 384 to Rs. 306 per hundredweight. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 35·33 lakhs to Rs. 51·63 lakhs, while those to Ceylon fell from Rs. 25·54 lakhs to Rs. 21·22 lakhs. The chief ports for the export of rubber are Cochin, Tuticorin and Calicut.

Fibre for brushes and brooms consisted principally of palmyra fibre shipped from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut and amounted to Rs. 15·50 lakhs against Rs. 13·36 lakhs in 1913–14.

Exports of *manures* further declined from Rs. 14·84 lakhs to Rs. 8·28 lakhs. Shipment of *bones* amounted to Rs. 4·63 lakhs against Rs. 5·38 lakhs in 1913–14. *Fish manure* and *guano* fell from Rs. 5·81 lakhs to Rs. 1·40 lakhs and other manures from Rs. 3·65 lakhs to Rs. 2·25 lakhs.

The quantity of *mica* exported fell from 544 tons to 277 tons or by 50 per cent. in quantity and the value from Rs. 8·46 lakhs to Rs. 4·72 lakhs or by 44 per cent. Several mica mines in the Nellore district have been closed. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from Rs. 7·12 lakhs to Rs. 4·27 lakhs and those to Germany from Rs. 1·14 lakhs to Rs. 0·40 lakh.

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.

Chemicals, drugs and medicines.—The exports of *cinchona bark* amounted to 642,987 pounds valued at Rs. 1·43 lakhs against 605,102 pounds valued at Rs. 1·24 lakhs in 1913–14, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. There was a larger demand for Indian bark in the United Kingdom to replace shortages of Java bark. Exports of *nux vomica* amounted to 1,235 tons valued at Rs. 1·56 lakhs against 1,720 tons valued at Rs. 1·90 lakhs in 1913–14 and were divided between the United Kingdom and the United States. *Senna* leaves further declined from 1,300 to 742 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·92 lakhs to Rs. 2·73 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom took Rs.1·50 lakhs' worth and the United States Rs.0·94 lakh's worth.

Dyes and colours.—*Dyeing and tanning substances* showed an advance from Rs. 12·73 lakhs to Rs. 19·61 lakhs. Exports of *indigo* rose from 89 tons to 270 tons in volume and from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 13·67 lakhs in value. The area sown was practically the same as that of the previous year, but the outturn was better. Germany was the largest manufacturer of synthetic indigo and when supplies from that country ceased the demand for natural indigo increased and the small crops available fetched high prices. The United Kingdom took to the value of Rs. 12·76 lakhs against Rs. 0·73 lakh in the previous year. Exports of *myrobalans* declined from Rs. 3·49 lakhs to Rs. 2·29 lakhs. Shipments to Germany fell from Rs. 1·38 lakhs to Rs. 0·21 lakh while those to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 2·06 lakhs. This year there were no exports to Belgium. Exports of *turmeric* declined from Rs. 4·58 lakhs to Rs. 2·23 lakhs due to smaller shipments to Russia, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.—The following table shows the total exports of *tanned hides and skins* :—

—	Average for five years ending 1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.
Hides, tanned or dressed—								
To United Kingdom.	152,010	120·39	141,284	122·36	169,079	178·84	+ 27,795	+ 56·48
,, other countries ..	0587	0·47	1,086	0·89	1,184	1·04	+ 98	+ 0·15
Total, Hides ..	152,597	120·86	142,370	123·25	170,263	179·88	+ 27,893	+ 56·63
Skins, tanned or dressed—								
To United Kingdom.	84,333	172·80	82,550	170·71	73,918	143·95	— 8,632	— 26·76
,, United States ..	16,018	30·81	16,211	30·46	13,135	26·00	— 3,076	— 4·46
,, Japan	6,865	11·51	7,491	13·26	7,498	13·92	+ 7	+ 0·66
,, Straits Settlements	3,335	5·64	1,716	3·37	1,764	3·42	+ 48	+ 0·05
,, Germany ..	2,101	5·25	1,774	4·55	718	1·89	— 1,056	— 2·66
,, other countries ..	1,673	2·99	793	1·36	439	0·70	— 354	— 0·66
Total, Skins ..	114,325	229·00	110,535	223·71	97,472	189·88	— 13,063	— 33·83
Total, Hides and skins.	266,922	349·86	252,905	346,96	267,735	369·76	+ 14,830	+ 22 80

The total exports of *tanned hides and skins* increased by 6 per cent. both in quantity and value. *Tanned hides* improved by 20 per cent. in weight and 46 per cent. in value, the average price having risen from As. 12–5 to As. 15–1 per pound. Prices ruled high throughout the year and reached an unprecedented figure on account of the enormous orders placed by the British and French Governments for boots and all leather accoutrements. On the outbreak of the war an embargo was placed by the Indian Government on the exports of hides. This was removed on the 3rd. of September, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage and to the activities of the hostile cruiser "*Emden*" in the Bay of Bengal, it was not until early in October that shipments could be resumed. Almost the whole exports went to the United Kingdom. On the other hand the exports of *tanned skins* declined by 12 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. This was chiefly due to the lower prices ruling in the London market caused by the absence of demand from the continent. *Goat skins* receded by 20 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value ; the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany received values of Rs. 86·35, 14·00 and 1·77 lakhs respectively, compared with Rs. 115·01, 11·62 and 4·24 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of *sheep skins* fell by 10 per cent. in quantity and 12 per cent. in value. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States amounted to Rs. 45·60 lakhs, Rs. 13·55 lakhs and Rs. 11·99 lakhs respectively, against Rs. 48·90, 13·20 and 18·84 lakhs in 1913–14.

Exports of *other skins*, chiefly calf skins, amounted to 10,131 hundredweights against 6,793 hundredweights in the previous year and these were almost entirely confined to the United Kingdom. The following table shows in detail the quantity and average price of the different kinds of hides and skins exported.

	1913–14.			1914–15.		
	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per pound.	Hundred-weights.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rate per pound.
			RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Hides tanned or dressed—						
Cow hides	128,292	113·30	0 12 7	148,022	160·00	0 15 5
Buffalo hides	14,051	9·93	0 10 1	22,240	19·88	0 12 9
Other hides	27	0·02	0 12 3	1	..	..
Total, Hides ..	142,370	123·25	..	170,263	179·88	..
Skins tanned or dressed—						
Goat skins	59,370	131·19	1 15 7	47,591	102·64	1 14 10
Sheep skins	44,372	85·70	1 11 7	39,750	75·21	1 11 0
Other skins	6,798	6·82	0 14 4	10,131	12·03	1 1 0
Total, Skins ..	110,535	223·71	..	97,472	189·88	..
Total, Hides and skins ..	252,905	346·96	..	267,735	369·76	..

Yarns and textile fabrics.—The exports of *cotton twist and yarn* further declined by 35 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent. in value. The decrease was due to smaller shipments to Shanghai partly owing to the war and partly to competition with the Japanese and Chinese mills. The exports were mainly of counts 11 to 30.

Exports of *cotton piece-goods* receded by 22 per cent. both in quantity and value. *Grey pieee-goods* to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements fell from Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 1·66 lakhs to Rs. 0·98 lakh each. Exports of *coloured piece-goods*, consisting mostly of lungis and saris, declined by 21 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. Shipments to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States declined respectively by 29, 16 and 76 per cent. The decrease is chiefly attributable to smaller numbers of emigrants to these colonies and to fewer imports of dyeing materials due to the war.

The export trade in *handkerchiefs* made by the handlooms in the north of the Presidency advanced from Rs. 7·83 lakhs to Rs. 8·21 lakhs almost all of which went to the United Kingdom. Exports of *woollen* goods amounted to Rs. 2·70 lakhs against Rs. 3·66 lakhs in 1913–14. Exports of *carpets and rugs* fell from Rs. 2·55 lakhs to Rs 1·71 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. *Other sorts* of woollen manufactures declined from Rs. 1·11 lakhs to Rs. 0·99 lakh, the figure at which it stood in 1912–13.

Miscellaneous.—Exports of *coir manufactures*, excluding rope, amounted to Rs. 56·27 lakhs in value compared with Rs. 88·07 lakhs in 1913–14 the chief consumers being the United Kingdom (Rs. 28·13 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 7·89 lakhs), the United States (Rs. 5·68 lakhs), and Holland (Rs. 3·37 lakhs) against Rs. 27·57, 23·83, 5·88 and 9·30 lakhs respectively, in 1913–14. Owing to the war the exports of *coir matting and yarn*, which are chiefly shipped from Cochin and Calicut, were less by 38 per cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value than those of the previous year. Exports from Travancore amounted to Rs. 6·24 lakhs against Rs. 7·71 lakhs in 1913–14.

Oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 42·19 lakhs were exported against Rs. 55·15 lakhs in the previous year. They consisted chiefly of sesamum cake shipped to Ceylon.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.

Animals, living.—The details of exports for the past two years are given below :—

Animals.	1913–14.		1914–15.		Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	
	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.	Number.	Rupees Lakhs.
Sheep and goats ..	100,056	12·43	97,308	8·26	57,745	4·17
Cattle (exclusive of sheep and goats)	26,961	16·88	15,962	7·83	10,999	9·03
Poultry	208,877	1·44	134,093	0·92	74,784	0·52
Horses	17	0·05	10	0·03	7	0·02
Other kinds	629	0·02	126	0·02	503	..
Total ..	391,537	30·82	247,499	17·06	144,038	15·76

The total exports declined by Rs. 13·76 lakhs or 44 per cent. Of the total exports of *living animals*, Ceylon accounted for a value of Rs. 13·79 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 2·22 lakhs against Rs. 22·85 lakhs and Rs. 5·66 lakhs in 1913–14.

Articles exported by post receded from Rs. 38·35 lakhs to Rs. 33·03 lakhs.

RE-EXPORTS.

The value of *re-exports* declined by Rs. 5·47 lakhs to Rs. 15·14 lakhs. *Cotton piece-goods* accounted for 34 per cent.

There was a slight-decrease under *articles re-exported by post* from Rs. 5·96 to Rs. 4·33 lakhs.

TREASURE.

Most of the gold from Europe and Egypt is brought to the Madras Presidency by rail from Bombay. The following table shows the sea-borne trade of this Presidency and does not take into account imports by rail :—

Treasure.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Gold—				
Imports	46·98	3·91	0·95	— 2·96
Exports	3·30	15·06	23·63	+ 8·57
Net Imports ..	43·68	— 11·15	— 22·68	— 11·53
Silver—				
Imports	19·96	14·31	17·93	+ 3·62
Exports	49·70	82·38	43·94	— 38·44
Net Imports ..	— 29·74	— 68·07	— 26·01	— 42·06
Total, Gold and silver—				
Imports	66·94	18·22	18·88	+ 0·66
Exports	53·00	97·44	67·57	— 29·87
Net Imports ..	13·94	— 79·22	— 48·69	— 30·53

Gold.—*Imports* of gold declined by Rs. 2·96 lakhs or 76 per cent. to Rs. 0·95 lakh of which Rs. 0·94 lakh consisted of sovereigns. The United Kingdom supplied gold to the value of Rs. 0·94 lakh against Rs. 2·25 lakhs in the previous year. There were no imports from Australia. *Exports* of gold, consisting mostly of sovereigns, rose from Rs. 15·06 lakhs to Rs. 23·63 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 8·57 lakhs or 57 per cent. Ceylon took to the value of Rs. 22·57 lakhs compared with Rs. 15·05 lakhs in the previous year. In 1913–14 there were no shipments of gold to the Straits Settlements but this year Rs. 1·05 lakhs were exported.

Silver.—*Imports* of silver increased by Rs. 3·62 lakhs or 25 per cent. The quantity of bar silver imported was 921,027 ounces valued at Rs. 17·84 lakhs against 706,919 ounces valued at Rs. 14·05 lakhs in 1913–14. The value of Government of India rupees imported fell from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 6,931. The United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of Rs. 17·82 lakhs against Rs. 12·12 lakhs in the previous year. *Exports* of silver consisted mostly of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon and declined by Rs. 38·44 lakhs to Rs. 43·94 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

The total value of *Government stores* imported and exported amounted to Rs. 36·27 lakhs and Rs. 3·57 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 44·09 and Rs. 1·86 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7·82 lakhs under imports was brought about by smaller imports of arms and ammunition by Rs. 5·04 lakhs,

iron and steel by Rs. 1·92 lakhs, paper and pasteboard by Rs. 1·61 lakhs, and chemicals by Rs. 1·14 lakhs but imports of apparel and instruments were greater by Rs. 1·06 and Rs. 0·88 lakhs. The transactions were mostly with the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

The particulars of the *shipping* entering from and clearing to foreign ports for the whole Presidency during the year, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Vessels.		Average for five years ending 1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		Increase or decrease in 1914-15.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered—									
With cargoes.	British	691	1,432,066	681	1,450,285	856	1,095,309	+ 175	— 354,976
	British Indian	154	30,017	71	8,003	122	13,393	+ 51	+ 5,390
	Foreign ..	106	311,639	149	473,210	65	201,831	— 84	— 271,379
	Native Craft ..	259	16,452	255	15,826	157	9,343	— 98	— 6,483
	Total ..	1,210	1,790,174	1,156	1,947,324	1,200	1,319,876	+ 44	— 627,448
In ballast.	British	95	123,725	116	112,092	224	107,307	+ 8	— 4,785
	British Indian	95	11,238	98	11,032	117	11,740	+ 19	+ 708
	Foreign ..	5	9,216	5	14,236	6	14,842	+ 1	+ 606
	Native Craft ..	255	13,476	217	12,252	254	12,747	+ 37	+ 495
	Total ..	450	157,655	436	149,612	601	146,636	+ 165	— 2,976
	Total, Entered ..	1,660	1,947,829	1,592	2,096,936	1,801	1,466,512	+ 209	— 630,424
Cleared—									
With cargoes.	British	711	1,493,277	730	1,688,822	986	1,179,018	+ 256	— 509,804
	British Indian..	227	40,903	159	16,111	208	23,079	+ 49	+ 6,968
	Foreign.. ..	87	240,235	128	379,487	61	178,684	— 67	— 200,803
	Native Craft ..	466	37,017	487	32,937	422	24,321	— 65	— 8,616
	Total ..	1,491	1,805,432	1,504	2,117,357	1,677	1,405,102	+ 173	— 712,255
In ballast.	British	82	129,157	125	146,901	106	85,202	— 19	— 61,699
	British Indian..	26	2,994	17	2,393	12	1,225	— 5	— 1,168
	Foreign	1	1,063	1	1,056	6	11,012	+ 5	+ 9,956
	Native Craft ..	98	2,912	48	2,411	26	1,145	— 22	— 1,266
	Total ..	207	136,126	191	152,761	150	98,584	— 41	— 54,177
	Total, Cleared ..	1,698	1,941,558	1,695	2,270,118	1,827	1,503,686	+ 132	— 766,432
	Grand Total ..	3,358	3,889,387	3,287	4,367,054	3,628	2,970,198	+ 341	—1,396,856

Of the 71 vessels under foreign colours which entered 39 were German, 14 Dutch, 7 Austrian, 3 Norwegian, 3 Swedish, 2 Japanese, 2 Italian and 1 Greek. The apparent discrepancies between the figures of entries and clearances is explained by the fact that vessels from Europe calling at Madras *en route* to Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and *vice versa*. The average tonnage per vessel was 819 or 510 tons less than in the previous year ; this is due in some part to the opening of the Dhanushkodi-Talaimannar route, the vessels on this run which enter and clear daily being of smaller tonnage. If they were left out of account the average tonnage would be 1,009 tons. The average tonnage of all British vessels entering and clearing declined from 2,057 to 1,136 tons per vessel and that of foreign vessels from 3,068 to 2,945 tons.

The distribution of the tonnage under the four main divisions shows only slight modifications. The share of British vessels was 83 per cent. as against 78 per cent. in 1913-14. Foreign vessels claimed 13 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. British Indian vessels and Native craft each claimed 2 per cent. against 1 per cent. in the previous year. The number of Native craft engaged in foreign trade declined by 148 to 859 thus—British 135, British Indian 695, and Foreign 29 — and the onnage by 15,870 tons to 47,556 tons.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the trade, excluding treasure and Government stores, of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated :—

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total of imports and exports.			Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1913–14	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	1913–14	1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
British Empire—											
United Kingdom ..	739·95	1,114·08	856·12	619·65	683·08	740·01	1,797·16	1,596·13	— 201·03	42·53	46·76
Ceylon	53·30	64·17	58·96	373·02	481·83	479·46	546·00	538·42	— 7·58	12·92	15·78
Straits Settlements, etc. (including Labuan).	42·50	60·00	70·91	90·17	126·36	97·18	186·36	168·09	— 18·27	4·41	4·92
Canada	0·01	..	0·01	29·35	34·33	33·63	34·33	33·64	— 0·69	0·81	0·99
Mauritius and Dependencies	3·00	7·47	5·19	17·28	21·03	26·50	28·50	31·69	+ 3·19	0·66	0·93
Victoria	6·17	5·86	8·30	8·42	4·16	7·85	10·02	16·15	+ 6·13	0·24	0·47
Western Australia ..	4·37	10·28	8·15	0·44	0·46	0·42	10·74	8·57	— 2·17	0·25	0·25
Federated Malay States.	0·08	0·12	0·33	7·14	14·38	7·93	14·50	8·26	— 6·24	0·34	0·24
New South Wales ..	1·18	0·87	0·52	2·90	3·69	5·84	4·56	6·36	+ 1·80	0·11	0·18
Hongkong	2·45	1·16	0·51	1·03	1·38	3·68	2·54	4·19	+ 1·65	0.06	0·12
Natal	0·89	1·27	0·10	2·94	3·76	2·48	5·03	2·58	— 2·45	0·12	0·08
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	2·42	5·44	2·24	5·44	2·24	— 3·20	0·13	0·07
Aden and Dependencies.	..	0·04	0·03	..	1·63	0·65	1·67	0·68	— 0·99	0·04	0·02
Other British possessions.	0·88	0·31	0·17	5·57	4·47	5·10	4·78	5·27	+ 0·49	0·12	0·15
Total, British Empire ..	854·73	1,265·63	1,009·30	1,169·33	1,386·00	1,412·97	2,651·63	2,422·27	—229·36	62·74	70·96
Foreign countries—											
Europe—											
France	36·89	48·16	29·38	298·47	428·71	283·54	476·87	312·92	— 163 95	11·28	9·11
Germany	52·26	92·32	44·84	185·70	247·19	98·72	339·51	143·56	— 195 95	8·03	4·26
Belgium	41·68	64·44	17·99	105·71	115·93	58·49	180·37	76·48	— 103 89	4·27	2·24
Austria-Hungary ..	22·95	27·35	12·34	31·66	43·64	37·57	70·99	49·91	— 21·08	1·68	1·46
Italy	2·38	2·29	1·62	31·75	42·73	34·76	45·02	36·38	— 8·64	1·06	1·07
Holland	3·69	6·94	2·89	18·22	24·70	18·33	31·64	21·22	— 10·42	0·75	0·62
Russia	4·62	0·07	0·01	5·94	15·72	15·27	15·79	15·28	— 0·51	0·37	0·45
Sweden	10·28	11·09	9·54	3·56	2·74	3·64	13·83	13·18	— 0·65	0·33	0·39
Spain	0·21	0·20	0·19	4·40	4·51	3·53	4·71	3·72	— 0·99	0·11	0·11
Portugal	0·08	0·16	0·04	3·14	3·96	1·94	4·12	1·98	— 2·14	0·12	0·06
Switzerland ..	1·01	2·71	0·82	0·02	..	0·96	2·71	1·78	— 0·93	0·06	0·05
Other countries ..	2·75	1·58	2·50	1·48	1·14	0·96	2·72	3·46	+ 0·74	0·06	0·10
Total, Europe ..	178·80	257·31	122·16	690·05	930·97	557·71	1,188·28	679·87	— 508‘41	28·12	19·92
Asia—											
Japan	6·31	13·69	16·32	143·10	139·83	86·94	153·52	103·26	— 50·26	363	3·03
Java	27·95	44·48	44·76	2·02	2·49	1·68	46·97	46·44	— 0·53	1·11	1·36
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	2·42	5·03	4·22	32·49	31·59	16·16	36·62	20·38	— 16·24	0·87	0·60
Arabia (exclusive of Aden)	0·37	0·73	0·58	2·87	5·87	8·27	6·60	8·85	+ 2·25	0·15	0·26
Borneo (Dutch) ..	4·60	..	5·66	1·51	..	..	..	5·66	+ 5·66	..	0·17
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	1·04	1·23	0·94	4·18	4·09	1·86	5·32	2·80	— 2·52	0·12	0·08
Sumatra	5·52	0·07	..	0·42	1·41	2·26	1·48	2·26	+ 0·78	0·03	0·06
Other countries ..	1·68	0·58	0·62	3·78	4·18	1·23	4·76	1·85	— 2·91	0·13	0·05
Total, Asia ..	49·89	65·81	73·10	190·37	189·46	118·40	255·27	191·50	— 63·77	6·04	5·61
Africa—											
Egypt	0·21	0·43	0·18	5·51	6·52	2·68	6·95	2·86	— 4·09	0·16	0·08
Réunion	..	0·23	0·06	3·35	4·12	..	4·36	0·06	— 4·30	0·10	..
Other countries ..	0·07	0·31	0·09	0·35	0·40	0·66	0·71	0·75	+ 0·04	0·02	0·03
Total, Africa ..	0·28	0·97	0·33	9·21	11·05	3·34	12·02	3 67	— 8·35	0·28	0·11
America—											
United States ..	43·79	45·74	47·41	87·99	73·45	68·77	119·19	116·18	— 3·01	2·82	3·40
Other countries ..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, America ..	43·79	45·74	47·41	88·00	73·45	68·77	119·19	116·18	— 3·01	2·82	3·40
Total Foreign countries.	272·76	369·83	243·00	977·63	1,204·93	748·22	1,574·76	991·22	— 583·54	37·26	29·04
Grand Total ..	1,127·54	1,635·46	1252·30	2,137·96	2,590·93	2,161·19	4,226·39	3,413·49	—812·90	100·00	100·00

The trade with the *British Empire*, which represented 71 per cent. of the aggregate trade compared with 63 per cent. in the previous year, declined by Rs. 229·36 lakhs or 8 per cent. The value of imports fell by Rs. 256·33 lakhs or 20 per cent. while that of exports improved by Rs. 26·97 lakhs or 2 per cent. The trade with *foreign countries* decreased by Rs. 583·54 lakhs or 37 per cent., made up of Rs. 126·83 lakhs or 34 per cent. under imports and of Rs. 456·71 lakhs or 38 per cent. under exports.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 46·76 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 42·53 per cent. in the previous year and showed a decline of Rs. 201·03 lakhs or 11 per cent. There was a decrease of Rs. 257·96 lakhs or 23 per cent. under imports due to smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods (— Rs. 165·25 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 24·45 lakhs), machinery (— Rs. 18·26 lakhs), railway materials (— Rs. 12·36 lakhs), hardware, instruments, motor vehicles, provisions, patent fuel, articles by post and paper and pasteboard. Exports increased by Rs. 56·93 lakhs or 8 per cent. This was the net result of larger shipments compared with last year of tanned hides (+ Rs. 56·47 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 29·48 lakhs), coconut oil (+ Rs. 20·22 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 16·30 lakhs), indigo (+ Rs. 12·03 lakhs), fibre for brushes and brooms, tea, pepper, oil-cakes, raw hemp and groundnuts, partly counterbalanced by smaller shipments of raw jute (— Rs. 38·55 lakhs), tanned skins (— Rs. 26·76 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 14·74 lakhs), mica, sugar, coffee, raw skins, ginger and horn and hornmeal.

Ceylon.—The import trade with *Ceylon* declined by Rs. 5·21 lakhs owing to smaller arrivals of betelnuts, raw skins and articles by post and the export trade fell by Rs. 2·37 lakhs, which was the net result of fewer shipments of living animals by Rs. 9·06 lakhs, oil-cakes by Rs. 8·05 lakhs, coloured piece-goods by Rs. 6·79 lakhs, fish by Rs. 4·89 lakhs, rubber by Rs. 4·32 lakhs, fish manure by Rs. 3·92 lakhs, tea by Rs. 3·28 lakhs, chillies, groundnut-oil and coffee ; but there was an increase in the shipments of rice by Rs. 43·45 lakhs.

Straits Settlements.—The increase of Rs. 10·91 lakhs in imports was due to larger receipts of kerosene oil by Rs. 21·34 lakhs but imports of betelnuts and fuel oils fell away by Rs. 6·89 lakhs and Rs. 1·15 lakhs respectively. Exports declined by Rs. 29·18 lakhs in consequence of smaller shipments of coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 10·61 lakhs), fresh vegetables (— Rs. 3·69 lakhs), living animals (— Rs. 3·44 lakhs), articles by post (— Rs. 3·27 lakhs), rice and ghi.

Other British Possessions.—Although there were no imports of unrefined sugar from *Mauritius*, yet its trade rose by Rs. 3·19 lakhs as there were heavier shipments of rice. Larger imports of horses and heavier shipments of coffee brought about an increase in the trade with *Victoria* of Rs. 6·13 lakhs. Smaller receipts of railway sleepers reduced the trade with *Western Australia* by Rs. 2·17 lakhs. The trade with the *Federated Malay States* fell by Rs. 6·24 lakhs, smaller shipments of coloured piece-goods, rice, living animals and articles by post contributing to the decrease.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

When compared with 1913–14, the trade with the continent of *Europe* declined by Rs. 508·41 lakhs or 43 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 135·15 lakhs or 53 per cent. and exports by Rs. 373·26 lakhs or 40 per cent.

France.—The import trade with *France* declined by Rs. 18·78 lakhs owing to decreases in gold and silver thread by Rs. 10·04 lakhs, articles by post by Rs. 4·22 lakhs and hardware. The decline of Rs. 145·17 lakhs under exports was brought about by smaller shipments of groundnuts (—Rs. 150·24 lakhs), raw skins (—Rs. 6·04 lakhs), coir manufactures, raw jute, essential oils, dried fruits, castor seeds, sesamum

seeds and sandalwood, partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 17·47 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 5·46 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 4·29 lakhs) and pepper (+Rs. 2·50 lakhs).

Germany.—The trade with *Germany* fell away by Rs. 195·95 lakhs or 58 per cent. Rs. 47·48 lakhs or 51 per cent. being under imports and Rs. 148·47 lakhs or 60 per cent. being under exports. The decrease under imports chiefly occurred under metals (— Rs. 18·30 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (— Rs. 4·19 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 3·69 lakhs), glass and glassware (— Rs. 2·39 lakhs), manures (—Rs. 2·35 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—Rs. 1·58 lakhs), jewellery, machinery, and woollen goods. Under exports decreases were recorded under copra (— Rs. 59·51 lakhs), raw jute (— Rs. 17·88 lakhs), coir manufactures (— Rs. 15·94 lakhs), wood and timber (— Rs. 8·62 lakhs), pepper (— Rs. 7 lakhs), oil-cakes (— Rs. 6·04 lakhs), oils (— Rs. 5·03 lakhs), raw skins (— Rs. 4·71 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 4·61 lakhs), tanned skins, niger seeds, fibre for brushes and brooms, mowa seeds, dyeing and tanning substances, dried fruits, raw cotton and bran and pollard.

Belgium.—The import trade with Belgium suffered by Rs. 46·45 lakhs or 72 per cent. in consequence of smaller receipts from that country of metals (— Rs. 31·05 lakhs), railway materials (— Rs. 5·06 lakhs), dyeing substances, glass and glassware, and chemical manures. The export trade was curtailed by Rs. 57·44 lakhs or 50 per cent. as a result of smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 17·50 lakhs), copra (—Rs. 11·76 lakhs), groundnuts (— Rs. 6·45 lakhs), coir manufactures (—Rs. 5·41 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 5·08 lakhs), fibre for brushes and brooms and oils.

Austria-Hungary.—The total trade with Austria-Hungary receded by Rs. 21·08 lakhs or 30 per cent. Smaller receipts of glass and glassware (— Rs. 6·44 lakhs), hardware (— Rs. 1·77 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 1·35 lakhs), haberdashery and paper and pasteboard accounted for a decrease of Rs. 15·01 lakhs under imports and the decrease of Rs. 6·07 lakhs under exports resulted from smaller shipments of seeds, coffee and spices.

Italy took less hemp and pepper which mainly accounted for a fall of Rs. 8·64 lakhs in the trade with that country. The decrease of Rs. 4·05 lakhs in the import trade with *Holland* was due to smaller arrivals of cotton twist and yarn and that of Rs. 6·37 lakhs under exports was caused by smaller shipments of coir manufactures by Rs. 5·93 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 4·85 lakhs, and fibre for brushes and brooms by Rs. 1 lakh, but shipments of copra rose by Rs. 7·83 lakhs. Smaller shipments of copra and larger shipments of raw cotton resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 0·51 lakh in the trade with *Russia*. There were fewer imports of iron and steel from *Sweden* by Rs. 1·55 lakhs while the exports to that country rose by Rs. 0·90 lakh as a result of larger supplies of coconut oil and raw cotton.

ASIA.

The trade with Asiatic (excluding British) ports, declined by Rs. 63·77 lakhs or 25 per cent. The trade with *Japan* receded by Rs. 50·26 lakhs or 33 per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 2·63 lakhs owing to larger supplies of camphor and matches from that country, while exports declined by Rs. 52·89 lakhs on account of smaller shipments of raw cotton. A slight decrease in the exports of cattle and oil-cakes counteracted by a slight increase in the imports of teakwood reduced the total trade of *Java* by Rs. 0·53 lakh. Smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn and raw cotton curtailed the trade with *China* by Rs. 16·24 lakhs.

AFRICA.

The trade with *Africa* declined by Rs. 8·35 lakhs or 69 per cent. The trade with *Egypt* fell away by Rs. 4·09 lakhs due to smaller shipments of groundnuts, indigo, turmeric and dried fruits. There were no exports of rice to *Réunion*, the trade with which in consequence declined by Rs. 4·30 lakhs.

AMERICA.

The trade with *America*, which was practically confined to the *United States* declined by Rs. 3·01 lakhs or 3 per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 1·67 lakhs as a result of larger receipts of mineral oils by Rs. 4·84 lakhs ; but imports of machinery and motor vehicles were smaller by Rs. 0·73 and 1·66 lakhs respectively. Exports declined by Rs. 4·68 lakhs as a result of smaller supplies to that country of coconut-oil by Rs. 5·41 lakhs, tanned skins by Rs. 4·47 lakhs, raw jute by Rs. 1·98 lakhs and sandalwood by Rs. 1·52 lakhs ; but shipments of pepper increased by Rs. 7·84 lakhs.

GENERAL EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Imports.

The following table shows the contrast of the foreign import trade before and after the outbreak of the war :—

Foreign Imports.	1913–14.		1914–15.		Difference.		
	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	April to July.	August to March.	Total.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Cotton manufactures	157·34	311·24	159·47	160·37	+ 2·13	— 150·87	— 148·74
Metals and ores	68·37	124·90	60·97	56·04	— 7·40	— 68·86	— 76·26
Railway plant and rolling stock ..	44·46	75·81	57·85	42·80	+ 13·39	— 33·01	— 19·62
Cotton twist and yarn	50·19	72·30	49·02	50·24	— 1·17	— 22·06	— 23·23
Oils	15·30	28·00	26·09	48·59	+ 10·79	+ 20·59	+ 31·38
Sugar	9·27	54·03	12·92	43·34	+ 3·65	— 10·69	— 7·04
Machinery and millwork	24·86	47·13	22·74	28·46	— 2·12	— 18·67	— 20·79
Spices	16·59	37·37	11·42	33·98	— 5·17	— 3·39	— 8·56
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.	15·08	26·97	15·40	14·06	+ 0·32	— 12·91	— 12·59
Apparel	14·99	25·74	10·81	17·32	— 4·18	— 8·42	— 12·60
Provisions and oilman's stores ..	8·92	18·76	9·32	14·30	+ 0·40	— 4·46	— 4·06
Paper and pasteboard	8·70	15·60	9·20	11·81	+ 0·50	— 3·79	— 3·29
Liquors	7·74	13·90	6·94	10·60	— 0·80	— 3·30	— 4·10
Motar cars, motor cycles and parts thereof.	6·78	16·62	7·40	8·96	+ 0·62	— 7·66	— 7·04
Articles imported by post	9·03	16·74	7·08	8·43	— 1·95	— 8·31	— 10·26
Building and engineering materials ..	4·37	6·86	5·03	8·04	+ 0·66	+ 1·18	+ 1·84
Soap	3·51	7·50	5·60	7·39	+ 2·09	— 0·11	+ 1·98
Matches	3·47	7·69	6·23	6·34	+ 2·76	— 1·35	+ 1·41
Chemicals and chemical preparations..	3·67	7·01	3·85	8·03	+ 0·18	+ 1·02	+ 1·20
Arms, ammunition and military stores.	3·88	6·25	5·09	6·28	+ 1·21	+ 0·03	+ 1·24
Jute	4·02	7·35	4·13	7·09	+ 0·11	— 0·26	— 0·15
Drugs and medicines	4·07	7·24	3·62	7·00	— 0·45	— 0·24	— 0·69
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5·22	11.90	5·33	4·97	+ 0·11	— 6·93	— 6·82
Glass and glassware	6·79	13·84	6·31	1·69	— 0·48	— 12·15	— 12·63
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	5·47	9·90	5·20	2·10	— 0·27	— 7·80	— 8·07
Haberdashery and millinery	3·40	7·48	2·97	2·64	— 0·43	— 4·84	— 5·27
All other articles..	45·90	105·94	52·28	69·16	+ 6·38	— 35·78	— 30·40
Total ..	551·39	1,084·07	572·27	680·03	+ 20·88	— 404·04	— 383·16

The total imports from foreign ports from April to the end of July 1913, which may be taken as normal figures, were Rs. 551·39 lakhs whereas from April to the end of July 1914 they were Rs. 572·27, lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20·88 lakhs or 4 per cent. From August to March 1913–14 imports were valued at Rs. 1,084·07 lakhs whilst from August to March 1914–15 they were only Rs. 680·03 lakhs, a deficit of Rs. 404·04 lakhs or 37 per cent. Thus though the early months of the year showed a substantial increase, the final figures of imports for the whole year fell from Rs. 1,635·46 lakhs to Rs. 1,252·30 lakhs, a difference of Rs. 383·16 lakhs or 23 per cent.

From the above table it will be seen that the trade in almost all articles was either normal or above the average before war broke out but from August onwards trade was much below the average, the only item showing much increase being mineral oils.

Exports.

The following is a similar table for foreign export trade :—

Foreign Exports.	1913-14. April to July.	1913-14. August to March.	1914-15. April to July.	1914-15. August to March.	Difference. April to July.	Difference. August to March.	Difference. Total.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Leather	118·11	229·09	134·29	236·07	+ 16·18	+ 6·98	+ 23·16
Seeds	192·39	340·50	210·53	119·19	+ 18·14	— 231·31	— 203·17
Grain, pulse and flour	68·08	177·83	95·58	192·20	+ 27·50	+ 14·37	+ 41·87
Cotton, raw	146·03	162 93	198·43	28·30	+ 52·40	— 134·63	— 82·23
Coffee	43·51	108·90	104·05	53·91	+ 60·54	— 54·99	+ 5·55
Tea	43·09	103·07	36·36	108·78	— 6·73	+ 5·71	— 1·02
Cotton manufactures	35·42	71·57	36·14	49·11	+ 0·72	— 22·46	— 21·74
Rubber	10·20	52·87	10·09	62·93	— 0·11	+ 10·06	+ 9·95
Spices	17·17	46·02	25·11	35·76	+ 7·94	— 10·26	— 2·32
Coir	27·18	62·55	22·08	34·69	— 5·10	— 27·86	— 32 96
Oils	12·83	30·70	13·08	36·06	+ 0·25	+ 5·36	+ 5·61
Oil-cakes	17·70	37·44	18·50	23·69	+ 0·80	— 13·75	— 12·95
Articles exported by post	10·96	27·39	12·37	20 66	+ 1·41	— 6·73	— 5·32
Fruits and vegetables	12·02	19·87	11·49	18·51	— 0·53	— 1·36	— 1·89
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	5·45	7·28	3·63	15.98	— 1·82	+ 8·70	+ 6·88
Fish	5·58	18·84	4·58	14·45	— 1·00	— 4·39	— 5·39
Hides and skins, raw	13·17	13·93	12·31	5·18	— 0·86	— 8·75	— 9·61
Animals, living	11·62	19·20	9·72	7·34	— 1·90	— 11·86	— 13·76
Cotton twist and yarn..	10·66	20·38	7·83	8 75	— 2·83	— 11·63	— 14·46
Fibre for brushes and brooms.. ..	2·87	10·49	5·36	10·13	+ 2·49	— 0·36	+ 2·13
Jute	1·18	76·59	1·06	13·22	— 0·12	— 63·37	— 63·49
Tobacco	4·00	6·35	3·76	5·71	— 0·24	— 0·64	— 0·88
Manures	5·02	9·82	3·78	4·30	— 1·24	— 5·32	— 6·56
Wood and timber	8·45	14·89	4·02	3·27	— 4·43	— 11·62	— 16·05
All other articles	27·96	51·16	20·93	32·57	— 7·03	— 18·59	— 25·62
Total ..	850·65	1,719·66	1,005·08	1,140·96	+ 154·43	— 578·70	— 424·27

Similarly with exports to foreign ports, the total from April to the end of July 1913 was Rs. 850·65 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,005·08 lakhs from April to the end of July 1914, an increase of Rs. 154·43 lakhs or 18 per cent.

During the second part of these years however the position is reversed. From August 1913 to March 1914 exports were valued at Rs. 1,719·66 lakhs compared with Rs. 1,140·96 lakhs from August 1914 to March 1915, a deficit of Rs. 578·70 lakhs or 34 per cent.

There were heavy declines of seeds by Rs. 231·31 lakhs, raw cotton by Rs. 134·63 lakhs, jute by Rs. 63·37 lakhs and coffee by Rs. 55 lakhs. There were slight increases in exports of grain, etc., by Rs. 14·37 lakhs, rubber by Rs. 10 lakhs, dyeing and tanning substances by Rs. 8·70 lakhs, leather by Rs. 7 lakhs, tea by Rs. 5·71 lakhs and oils by Rs. 5·36 lakhs.

The chief imports from *Germany* are dyeing and tanning substances, glass and glassware, metals and ores, hardware, paper and pasteboard and building materials and those from *Austria-Hungary* are glass and glassware, haberdashery, sugar and hardware.

The chief exports to *Germany* from the Madras Presidency are wood and timber, fibre for brushes, etc., raw hides and skins, coir, jute, seeds, spices, oils, dyeing and tanning substances and oil-cakes. Exports to *Austria-Hungary* are unimportant.

The two following tables show the percentage of trade in the principal articles of imports and exports with Germany and Austria-Hungary compared with the United Kingdom.

Imports.

Foreign Imports.	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Austria-Hungary.		Other countries.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton manufactures ..	99·05	99·13	0·12	0·09	0·01	..	0·82	0·78
Metals and ores	56·23	72·00	15·92	10·67	0·30	0·21	27·55	17·12
Railway plant and rolling-stock.	78·28	81·26	8·80	10·71	..	..	12·92	8·03
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	94·68	96·99	0·88	1·05	0·11	0·01	4·33	1·95
Oils	4·20	3·91	..	..	..	..	95·80	96·09
Sugar	80·86	6·62	0·12	0·10	8·04	6·67	10·98	86·61
Machinery and millwork.	88·59	88·99	4·32	3·59	0·34	0·06	6·75	7·36
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
Hardware (excluding cutlery, etc.)	64·88	71·42	15·60	9·81	7·25	4·28	12·27	14·49
Apparel	9·82	9·35	1·25	0·03	1·13	0·28	87·80	90·34
Provisions and oilman's stores.	76·55	76·33	2·42	1·57	..	..	21·03	22·10
Paper and pasteboard ..	73·17	79·91	12·14	6·57	4·65	1·43	10·04	12·09
Liquors	65·39	73·03	7·07	3·88	..	..	27·54	23·09
Motor-cars, etc. ..	77·14	79·71	1·28	0·79	..	..	21·58	19·50
Articles imported by post.	24·56	27·21	4·74	4·25	..	..	70·70	68·54
Building, etc, materials ..	77·20	86·38	10·78	5·28	0·62	0·23	11·40	8·11
Soap	92·82	95·77	..	..	1·27	0·62	5·91	3·61
Matches	..	..	6·18	..	..	6·36	93·82	93·64
Chemicals, etc, ...	82·12	88·21	8·33	3·70	..	..	9·55	8·09
Arms, ammunition, etc ..	88·06	97·54	2·56	0·35	..	..	9·38	2·11
Jute	4·92	2·85	..	..	..	..	95·08	97·15
Drugs and medicines ..	37·49	32·20	6·54	1·60	..	..	55·97	66·20
Instruments, etc	85·86	87·67	6·78	3·88	0·76	0·68	6·60	7·77
Glass and glassware ..	13·63	16·00	17·69	16·00	48·08	43·50	20·60	24·50
Dyeing and tanning substances.	6·51	17·67	48·08	43·97	..	..	45·41	38 36
Haberdashery, etc. ..	51·19	63·46	7·99	4·64	16·36	12·29	24·46	19·61
All other articles ..	26·47	59·12	10·25	4·72	3·03	1·23	60·25	34·83
Total ..	68·62	68·36	5 64	3·58	1·67	0·98	24·57	27·08

Exports.

Foreign Exports.	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Austria.		Other countries.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Per cent.	Per ceut.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leather	84·47	87·31	1·31	0·51	0·04	..	14·18	12·18
Seeds	1·58	11·79	20·44	13·78	3·09	4·26	74·89	70·17
Grain and pulse .. .	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	100	99·87
Cotton, raw	14·63	13·42	7·26	9·35	5·38	7·72	72·73	69·51
Coffee	36·29	33·58	3·75	0·70	4·79	3·16	55·17	62·56
Tea	59·45	62·35	0·06	0·02	..	..	40·47	37·63
Cotton manufactures ..	7·42	9·55	0·05	0·06	..	..	92·53	90·39
Rubber	58·44	70·70	..	..	..	..	41·56	29·30
Spices	15·67	18·30	18·40	6·23	2·66	1·25	63·27	74·22
Coir	32·12	50·52	26·65	13·97	0·37	0·07	40·86	35·44
Oils	15·76	55·66	18·22	5·90	..	..	66·02	38·44
Oil cakes	0·11	3·56	15·94	6·49	..	..	83·95	89·95
Articles exported by post.	4·33	2·97	..	..	..	..	95·67	97·03
Fruits and vegetables ..	3·42	6·13	4·51	0·57	..	..	92·07	93·30
Dyeing and tanning substances.	21·13	79·60	16·81	1·94	6·13	0·71	55·93	17·75
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Hides and skins, raw ..	5·06	18·41	33·76	25·27	..	..	61·18	56·32
Animals, living	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Cotton twist and yarn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Fibre for brushes and brooms.	15·72	52·29	36·60	19·50	..	..	47·68	28·21
Jute	66·66	93·14	23·19	1·19	..	..	10·15	5·67
Tobacco	10·72	4·75	0·78	..	..	..	88·50	95·25
Manures	10·85	14·61	5·66	1·33	..	..	83·49	84·06
Wood and timber ..	22·23	37·86	42·67	18·38	..	..	35·10	43·76
All other articles	39·32	46·24	8·12	3·72	0·35	0·19	52·21	49·85
Total ..	26·43	34·35	9·61	4·60	1·70	1·76	62·26	59·29

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate value of coasting trade declined from Rs. 1,428 lakhs in 1913–14 to Rs. 1,328 lakhs or by 7 per cent. Treasure and Government stores showed a decrease from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, and private merchandise fell from Rs. 1,402 lakhs to Rs. 1,303 lakhs ; 85 per cent. of this trade was with British Indian ports in other Provinces.

The following table shows the distribution of the coasting trade in private merchandise only :—

—		Average for five years ending 1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease.
		Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
Burma	Imports ..	339·36	346·80	365·86	+ 19·06
	Exports ..	130·94	100·72	89·48	— 19·24
	Total ..	470·30	455·52	455·34	— 0·18
Bombay	Imports ..	247·66	233·82	178·09	— 55·73
	Exports ..	167·53	193·08	198·47	+ 5·39
	Total ..	415·19	426·90	376·56	— 50·34
Bengal	Imports ..	158·24	115·33	73·25	— 42·08
	Exports ..	143·45	107·06	149·72	+ 42·66
	Total ..	301·69	222·39	222·97	+ 0·58
British Ports within the Madras Presidency.	Imports ..	95·85	97·54	77·02	— 20·52
	Exports ..	96 89	94·16	75·10	— 19·06
	Total ..	192·74	191·70	152·12	+ 39·58
Sind	Imports ..	35·82	52·77	46·50	— 6·27
	Exports ..	12·35	17·77	10·30	— 7·47
	Total ..	48·17	70·54	56·80	— 13·74
Bihar and Orissa	Imports ..	2·08	0·60	..	— 0·60
	Exports ..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2·08	0·60	..	— 0·60
Non-British Indian Ports.	Imports ..	5·89	6·12	8·55	+ 2·43
	Exports ..	26·69	28·17	30·71	+ 2·54
	Total ..	32·58	34·29	39·26	+ 4·97
Total ..	Imports ..	884·90	852·98	749·27	— 103·71
	Exports ..	577·85	548·96	553·78	+ 4·82
	Total ..	1,462·75	1,401·94	1,303·05	— 98·89

Imports of country produce fell from Rs. 755·70 lakhs to Rs. 670·32 lakhs or by 11 per cent. and coasting imports of foreign merchandise from Rs. 97·28 lakhs to Rs. 78·95 lakhs. Exports of Indian produce advanced from Rs. 536·05 lakhs to Rs. 544·47 lakhs or by 1 per cent. while those of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 12·91 lakhs to Rs. 9·31 lakhs.

Burma.—The increase in the *imports from Burma* was due to larger receipts of grain and pulse by Rs. 12·01 lakhs, mineral oils by Rs. 11·12 lakhs and candles but imports of wood and timber fell by Rs. 6·59 lakhs. In 1913–14, 18,682,000 gallons of Burma oil valued at Rs. 64·24 lakhs were imported compared with 19,943,480 gallons valued at Rs. 69 lakhs in 1914–15. This increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons however, is misleading as $1\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, which actually arrived at Cochin in 1913–14 were recorded in the current year's statistics. The contraction in the *exports to Burma* was brought about by reduced shipments of provisions (— Rs. 5·32 lakhs), tobacco-leaf (— Rs. 4·52 lakhs), fresh vegetables (— Rs. 4·42 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 3·29 lakhs) and coir manufactures but shipments of sesamum seeds were greater by Rs. 3·27 lakhs.

Bombay.—The *imports from Bombay* decreased by Rs. 55·73 lakhs by reason of smaller receipts of raw cotton (— Rs. 9·61 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 9·02 lakhs), foreign cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 7·14 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 6·82 lakhs), ornamental wood (— Rs. 4·79 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 3·29 lakhs), coloured

cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 2·52 lakhs), salted fish and essential seeds, hardware and wrought copper. The increase under *exports to Bombay* was due to increased shipments of raw cotton by Rs. 9·91 lakhs, coffee by Rs. 7·03 lakhs, pepper and betelnuts partly counterbalanced by reduced shipments of groundnut oil, cardamoms and coconut oil.

Bengal.—*Imports from Bengal* were 36 per cent. less than in the previous year in consequence of smaller shipments of grain and pulse by Rs. 17·90 lakhs, jute manufactures by Rs. 15·24 lakhs and coal. The *exports to Bengal* on the other hand, increased by 40 per cent. resulting from larger shipments of groundnuts by Rs. 59·15 lakhs, raw cotton and salt. This increase was partly set off by smaller shipments of coconut oil by Rs. 5·27 lakhs, pulse by Rs. 4·51 lakhs, pepper by Rs. 4·18 lakhs, turmeric, fresh vegetables, niger seeds, cardamoms, groundnut oil and rice.

Other ports—Smaller imports of grain and pulse and smaller shipments of coconut oil and copra reduced the trade with *Sind*, while the increase in the trade with *Non-British Indian ports* was due to heavier imports of grain and pulse from *Kathiawar* and increased shipments of betelnuts.

Treasure.—There have been no coastwise imports or exports of *gold* for the past three years. Imports of *silver* consisting of Government of India *rupees* amounted to Rs. 4·07 lakhs on private account against Rs. 3·37 lakhs in 1913–14. Coastwise exports were Rs. 3·8 lakhs against Rs. 2·87 lakhs in 1913-14. There were no imports or exports of treasure on Government account.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government stores increased from Rs. 11·23 lakhs to Rs. 11·44 lakhs, while exports declined from Rs. 7·81 lakhs to Rs. 5·67 lakhs.

Shipping—The number of entries decreased from 15,733 with a tonnage of 7,161,761 to 13,797 with a tonnage of 5,023,107. The number of clearances was 13,873 of 4,967,638 tons against 15,690 of 6,994,213 tons in 1913–14. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 27,670 and of these 3,646 were British, 247 British Indian, 294 foreign and 23,483 Native craft, compared with 5,121, 281, 456 and 25,565, respectively, in the previous year. Of the entries and clearances by Native craft 31 were British, 22,695 British Indian and 757 foreign against 99, 24,600 and 866, respectively, in 1913–14.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

The following table shows the total trade, excluding Government transactions, and comparative importance of the principal ports in the Madras Presidency compared with the previous year :—

Ports.	Average for five years ending 1912-13.	1913–14.	1914–15.	Increase or decrease in 1914–15.	Percentage of trade of the whole Presidency for 1914–15.
	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.	Rupees Lakhs.
1. Madras	1,919·15	2,349·89	1,907·88	— 442.01	39·66
2. Tuticorin	784·61	988·81	788·78	— 200·03	16·40
3. Cochin	587·39	700·95	682·03	— 18·92	14·18
4. Cocanada	294·06	277·97	249·45	— 28·52	5·18
5. Calicut	227·55	269·79	229·51	— 40·28	4·77
6. Mangalore	169·46	208·87	195·25	— 13·62	4·06
7. Negapatam	183·91	216·47	149·48	— 66·99	3·11
8. Tellicherry	117·98	130·61	117·28	— 13·33	2·44
9. Cuddalore	174·08	160·32	109·50	— 50·82	2·27
10. Dhanushkodi	..	·16	74·33	+ 74·17	1·54
11. Porto Novo	50·04	47·57	39·03	— 8·54	0·81
12. Badagara	48·79	44·07	37·30	— 6·77	0·77
13. Kulasekharapatnam	18·46	20·69	24·31	+ 3·62	0·50
14. Cannanore	50·64	43·10	22·85	— 20·25	0·47
15. Bimlipatam	27·21	75·48	18·42	— 57·06	0·38
16. Pamban	19·34	12·26	14·28	+ 2·02	0·30
17. Vizagapatam	22·74	48·79	13·62	— 35·17	0·28
18. Masulipatam	18·93	7·80	9·38	+ 1·58	0·19

There were only slight alterations in the relative importance of the trade of the outports. Dhanushkodi, which was only opened at the beginning of the year, now occupies the tenth place. Nearly all the larger outports showed a decrease in trade compared with 1913–14. Kulasekharapatnam, Pamban and Masulipatam only showed an increase.

Chief Port (Fort St. George).—The value of the total trade of the Madras Port, representing 40·32 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the whole Presidency against 41·46 per cent. in the previous year amounted to Rs. 1,962·81 lakhs against Rs. 2,411·82 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 449·01 lakhs or 18 per cent. Excluding Government transactions, the trade declined from Rs. 2,349·89 lakhs to Rs. 1,907·88 lakhs or by 19 per cent., the decline being chiefly under foreign trade.

Foreign trade.—The total private trade with foreign ports fell from Rs. 2,104·83 lakhs to Rs. 1,654·22 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 327·97 lakhs or 24 per cent. to Rs. 1,007·57 lakhs. The chief factor in this decline was cotton manufactures which fell by Rs. 152·97 lakhs or 33 per cent. There were also shortages of metals by Rs. 64·40 lakhs, machinery by Rs. 20·49 lakhs, railway materials by Rs. 14·72 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 14·26 lakhs, glass and glassware by Rs. 12·01 lakhs, hardware by Rs. 10·91 lakhs, gold and silver thread by Rs. 10·36 lakhs, articles by post by Rs. 8·92 lakhs, motor vehicles by Rs. 6·63 lakhs, instruments by Rs. 6·46 lakhs, dyeing and tanning substances by Rs. 4·18 lakhs, paper and pasteboard by Rs. 3·75 lakhs, liquors by Rs. 3·64 lakhs, woollen goods by Rs. 3·63 lakhs, provisions by Rs. 3·20 lakhs, apparel by Rs. 2·53 lakhs, stationery by Rs. 2·49 lakhs, jewellery, raw cotton, paints and colours, furniture and cabinetware and jute manufactures. There were, however, improvements under mineral oils by Rs. 28·90 lakhs, horses by Rs. 4·08 lakhs, sugar by Rs. 2·58 lakhs, rubber manufactures and arms and ammunition.

Exports amounted to Rs. 626·43 lakhs against Rs. 752·92 lakhs in 1913–14, a decrease of Rs. 126·49 lakhs or 17 per cent The decline was the net result of decreases of Rs. 69·78 lakhs under groundnuts, Rs. 44·52 lakhs under raw cotton, Rs. 33·53 lakhs under tanned skins, Rs. 10·13 lakhs under cotton piece-goods, Rs. 8·61 lakhs under raw skins, Rs. 3·74 lakhs under mica, Rs. 3·02 lakhs under castor seeds, and small decreases under raw and manufactured silk, oil-cakes, articles by post, horns and hornmeal, manures, partly counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 59·02 lakhs under tanned hides and Rs. 10·24 lakhs under indigo.

Treasure.—Imports of gold declined from Rs. 3·87 lakhs to Rs. 0·94 lakh owing to smaller receipts by sea of sovereigns. Imports of silver rose from Rs. 12·12 lakhs to Rs. 17·83 lakhs as there were larger imports of bar silver from the United Kingdom. Exports increased from Rs. 0·38 lakh to Rs. 1·45 lakhs on account of larger shipments of sovereigns and Government of India rupees.

Government transactions.—The total value of Government transactions amounted to Rs. 38·61 lakhs against Rs. 45·03 lakhs, a decrease of 14 per cent. when compared with the previous year. Imports declined from Rs. 43·19 lakhs to Rs. 35·09 lakhs, while exports rose from Rs. 1·84 lakhs to Rs. 3·52 lakhs.

Coasting trade.—The total private trade increased from Rs. 245·06 lakhs to Rs. 253·65 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 34·69 lakhs to Rs. 119·12 lakhs, a fall of 23 per cent. due to smaller receipts of mineral oils (— Rs. 7·73 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 6·20 lakhs), grain and pulse (— Rs. 6·13 lakhs), jute manufactures (— Rs. 4·39 lakhs), teakwood (— Rs. 3·93 lakhs), and coal.

Exports rose from Rs. 91·24 lakhs to Rs. 134·53 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 43·29 lakhs or 47 per cent. There were larger shipments of groundnuts (+ Rs. 58·42 lakhs) and raw cotton (+ Rs. 6·65 lakhs) and smaller shipments of provisions (— Rs. 7·19 lakhs), fresh vegetables (— Rs. 6·50 lakhs), cotton piece-goods and turmeric.

Government transactions under coasting trade amounted to Rs. 16·32 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16·90 lakhs in the previous year.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entered declined from 614 aggregating 1,797,446 tons to 426 of 1,236,865 tons. The number cleared fell from 598 of 1,745,975 tons to 419 of 1,226,851 tons.

Tuticorin.—This port has maintained the first place among the subordinate ports of the Presidency in spite of the diversion of a portion of its rice trade to Dhanushkodi during the latter part of the year. The total trade declined from Rs. 988·81 lakhs to Rs. 788·78 lakhs or 20 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 795·63 lakhs to Rs. 606·69 lakhs or by 24 per cent. *Imports* of private merchandise declined by Rs. 24·96 lakhs in consequence of smaller receipts of cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 9·86 lakhs), dyeing and tanning substances (— Rs. 3·72 lakhs), kerosene oil (— Rs. 3·36 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 3·19 lakhs), metals, betelnuts, raw hides and skins but imports of machinery rose by Rs. 3·58 lakhs. *Exports* of private merchandise declined by Rs. 120·91 lakhs or by 21 per cent. as the result of reduced shipments of rice (— Rs. 37·75 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 27·07 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 14·04 lakhs), living animals (— Rs. 8·81 lakhs), tea (— Rs. 8·05 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (— Rs. 6·91 lakhs), oil-cakes (— Rs. 6·86 lakhs), fish (— Rs. 6·11 lakhs), rubber, chillies and senna leaves. Exports of fresh vegetables and fibre for brushes and brooms were greater by Rs. 3·92 and Rs. 2·11 lakhs respectively.

Treasure.—Imports of treasure fell by Rs. 1·91 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of bar silver. Exports of treasure fell by Rs. 40·95 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of sovereigns and Government of India rupees.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 193·18 lakhs to Rs. 181·89 lakhs or by 6 per cent. *Imports* were less by Rs. 19·75 lakhs. This was brought about by smaller receipts of grain and pulse (— Rs. 10·78 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 3·65 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 3·01 lakhs) and jute manufactures. *Exports* rose by Rs. 8·46 lakhs as the net result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 11·75 lakhs) and treasure and smaller shipments of cardamoms by Rs. 4·54 lakhs.

Shipping.—The total number of vessels that entered at Tuticorin was 1,600 representing tonnage of 806,566 and the total number that cleared was 1,610 of 806,034 tons compared with 1,798 entries aggregating 1,236,116 tons and 1,802 clearances aggregating 1,236,386 tons in 1913–14.

Cochin.—Cochin is the chief centre of the coconut industries, and ranked second among the outports of the Presidency. Its total trade amounted to Rs. 682·03 lakhs against Rs. 700·95 lakhs in 1913–14, a decrease of Rs. 18·92 lakhs or 2 per cent.

Foreign trade.—There was a fall of Rs. 24·47 lakhs from Rs. 351·44 lakhs to Rs. 326·97 lakhs. *Imports* rose by Rs. 1·02 lakhs due to larger supplies of mineral oils by Rs. 5·17 lakhs but imports of metals fell by Rs. 4·02 lakhs. *Exports* declined by Rs. 25·49 lakhs due to smaller shipments of copra (— Rs. 30·63 lakhs), coir, raw and manufactured (— Rs. 24·78 lakhs), lemongrass oil (— Rs. 4·51 lakhs), wood, timber and oil-cakes partly set off by larger shipments of coconut oil (+ Rs. 13·49 lakhs), rubber (+ Rs. 12·94 lakhs), tea (+ Rs. 9·43 lakhs) and pepper (+ Rs. 4·43 lakhs).

Coasting trade.—The total trade increased from Rs. 349·51 lakhs to Rs. 355·06 lakhs. *Imports* advanced by Rs. 15·62 lakhs as the result of larger receipts of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 13·86 lakhs) and mineral oils (+ Rs. 12·43 lakhs), but imports of foreign piece-goods and twist and yarn fell by Rs. 4·29 and Rs. 1·29 lakhs, respectively. *Exports* fell by Rs. 10·07 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of coconut oil (— Rs. 15·21 lakhs), but shipments of rice and paddy, pepper and copra advanced by Rs. 1·48, Rs. 1·41 and Rs. 1·06 lakhs, respectively.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entered was 984 with a tonnage of 551,045 against 1,142 with a tonnage of 776,371. The number cleared was 998 of 550,321 tons against 1,159 of 809,731 tons in 1913–14.

Cocanada.—The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 277·97 lakhs to Rs. 249·45 lakhs or 10 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 197·53 lakhs to Rs. 187 lakhs. Smaller supplies of mineral oils accounted for a fall of Rs. 1·55 lakhs under *imports* while the decrease of Rs. 8·99 lakhs under *exports* was due to reduced shipments of raw cotton (—Rs. 10·64 lakhs), sesamum seeds (— Rs. 3·87 lakhs), oil-cakes, castor seeds, oils, raw jute and raw hemp. These were partly set off by larger shipments of grain and pulse (+ Rs. 16·58 lakhs).

Coasting trade decreased from Rs. 80·44 lakhs to Rs. 62·45 lakhs. *Imports* fell by Rs. 3·78 lakhs brought about by smaller imports of jute gunny bags by Rs. 3·40 lakhs, groundnut oil, grain and pulse and timber, but imports of mineral oils were greater by Rs. 5·62 lakhs. *Exports* declined by Rs. 14·21 lakhs due to smaller shipments of grain and pulse (— Rs. 7·89 lakhs) tobacco leaf (— Rs. 4·62 lakhs) and castor oil.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entered declined from 225 to 168 and their tonnage from 506,186 to 371,370. The number cleared amounted to 172 of 366,269 tons against 223 of 500,008 tons.

Calicut.—The total trade declined from Rs. 269·79 lakhs to Rs. 229·51 lakhs or by 15 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 164·80 lakhs to Rs. 137·42 lakhs brought about by smaller *imports* of railway materials (— Rs 5·46 lakhs), sugar (—Rs. 2·42 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 2·38 lakhs), patent fuel (— Rs. 2·33 lakhs) and chemical manures (— Rs. 2·13 lakhs), while the decrease of Rs. 13·37 lakhs under *exports* was the net result of reduced shipments of coir manufactures (— Rs. 6·94 lakhs), wood and timber (— Rs. 5·86 lakhs), black tea (— Rs. 2·92 lakhs), ginger, dried fruits and groundnuts counterbalanced in part by heavier shipments of coffee, rubber and pepper by Rs. 7·38, 1·35 and 1·29 lakhs, respectively.

Coasting trade.—There was a decrease of Rs. 13 lakhs from Rs. 105 lakhs to Rs. 92 lakhs. *Imports* declined in consequence of smaller arrivals of grain and pulse (— Rs. 4·33 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 1·97 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (— Rs. 1·84 lakhs) and coal (— Rs. 1·57 lakhs). *Exports* amounted to Rs. 48·66 lakhs against Rs. 49·40 lakhs and the slight difference was the net result of smaller shipments of copra, ginger, sugar, and turmeric and larger exports of coconuts, coconut-oil and coir manufactures.

Shipping.—1,535 vessels aggregating 463,464 tons entered and 1,567 vessels aggregating 472,456 tons cleared. The figures for 1913–14 were 1,713 vessels of 644,173 tons under entries and 1,683 vessels of 643,749 tons under clearances.

Mangalore.—The total trade amounted to Rs. 195·25 lakhs compared with Rs. 208·87 lakhs in the previous year; a fall of 6 per cent.

Foreign trade declined from Rs. 95·56 lakhs to Rs. 80·46 lakhs. There was very little variation under *imports*, while the decline of Rs. 14·64 lakhs under *exports* was the result of smaller shipments of sandalwood (— Rs. 6·30 lakhs), coffee (— Rs. 3·43 lakhs), fish and dried fruits.

Coasting trade rose from Rs. 113·31 lakhs to Rs. 114·79 lakhs. *Imports* declined by Rs. 9·63 lakhs, due to smaller imports of coffee, coloured cotton piece-goods, and cotton twist while *exports* rose by Rs. 11·12 lakhs due to heavier shipments of coffee, betelnuts and copra.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year was 2,122 and 2,176 respectively, aggregating 214,155 and 215,620 tons against 2,255 of 283,307 tons and 2,297 of 290,488 tons respectively, in 1913–14.

Negapatam.—The trade declined by Rs. 66·99 lakhs to Rs. 149·48 lakhs or 31 per cent.

Foreign trade fell from Rs. 172·15 lakhs to Rs. 122·41 lakhs. *Imports* decreased by Rs. 10·35 lakhs which was shared by betelnuts (— Rs. 5·16 lakhs), metals (— Rs. 4·22 lakhs), and sugar (— Rs. 1·64 lakhs), and *exports* by Rs. 39·38 lakhs to which groundnuts contributed Rs. 28·15 lakhs, coloured piece-goods Rs. 7·02 lakhs, living animals Rs. 4·17 lakhs, fresh vegetables Rs. 3·49 lakhs but shipments of rice and paddy increased by Rs. 10·08 lakhs.

Coasting trade fell from Rs. 44·32 lakhs to Rs. 27·07 lakhs. *Imports* receded by Rs. 15·87 lakhs, grain and pulse falling by Rs. 8·82 lakhs, wood and timber by Rs. 3·40 lakhs, seeds by Rs. 2·74 lakhs and jute gunny bags by Rs. 1·40 lakhs. *Exports* declined by Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Negapatam declined from 432 to 365 and their tonnage from 698,724 to 471,115. The number cleared was 365 of 471,385 tons against 434 of 701,313 tons.

Tellicherry.—The total trade declined by 10 per cent.

Foreign trade fell from Rs. 98·31 lakhs to Rs. 93·62 lakhs. The decline was due to smaller shipments of pepper (—Rs. 3·08 lakhs), copra and sandal-wood partly set off by larger shipments of coffee (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs).

Coasting trade fell from Rs. 32·30 lakhs to Rs. 23·66 lakhs. The decrease was brought about by smaller imports of grain and pulse and by smaller shipments of pepper.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered at Tellicherry was 649 of 288,037 tons and the number cleared was 649 of 287,897 tons against 795 of 402,758 tons and 810 of 406,805 tons under entries and clearances respectively in the previous year.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port had a set back from Rs. 160·32 lakhs to Rs. 109·50 lakhs or 32 per cent.

Foreign trade receded from Rs. 114·26 lakhs to Rs. 78·62 lakhs. Smaller receipts of betelnuts and sugar brought down *imports* by Rs. 5·02 lakhs while the decline of Rs 30·62 lakhs under *exports* was caused by reduced shipments of groundnuts (— Rs. 25·08 lakhs), oil-cakes and coloured piece-goods.

Coasting trade declined from Rs. 46·06 lakhs to Rs. 30·88 lakhs. *Imports* fell by Rs. 10·91 lakhs, grain and pulse, coal and jute gunny bags mainly contributing to the decrease and *exports* by Rs. 4·27 lakhs due to smaller shipments of groundnut oil.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered and cleared was 131 and 130 respectively with tonnage of 325,936 and 322,525. The figures for the previous year were 227 and 531 with tonnage of 234,414 and 540,989.

Dhanushkodi.—This port was opened for passenger traffic on 1st March 1914, but goods traffic only commenced in the middle of September. The total trade of the port amounted to Rs. 74·33 lakhs during 1914–15 while trade for March 1914 was Rs. 0·16 lakh.

Foreign trade amounted to Rs. 74·33 lakhs. *Imports* were valued at Rs. 4·25 lakhs and consisted chiefly of gunny bags to the value of Rs. 1·26 lakhs, apparel to the value of Rs. 1·14 lakhs and jewellery to the value of Rs. 0·5 lakh. *Exports* amounted to Rs. 70·08 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs represented the value of Government of India rupees shipped to Ceylon. The chief articles of exports were rice Rs. 53·02 lakhs, salted fish Rs. 2·77 lakhs, coloured cotton piece-goods Rs. 1·02 lakhs, black tea Rs. 0·87 lakh, oil-cakes Rs. 0·81 lakh and coffee Rs. 0·37 lakh. *Coasting trade* amounted to Rs. 569 only.

Shipping.—The number of vessels that entered the port was 481 with a tonnage of 122,054 and the number cleared was 479 with a tonnage of 121,762.

OTHER SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Porto Novo.—The trade of Porto Novo, which consisted chiefly of shipment of groundnuts to foreign countries, declined from Rs. 47·57 lakhs to Rs. 39·03 lakhs.

Badagara.—Smaller shipments of copra to foreign countries and of coconuts and copra coastwise reduced the total trade of the port from Rs. 44·07 lakhs to Rs. 37·30 lakhs.

Kulasekharapatnam.—The increase in the trade of this port was due to larger shipments of sugar coastwise.

Cannanore.—The total trade declined from Rs. 43·10 lakhs to Rs. 22·85 lakhs which occurred chiefly under coastwise trade as the result of smaller imports of grain and pulse, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods and smaller shipments of pepper.

Bimlipatam.—The foreign trade receded by Rs. 52·78 lakhs to Rs. 15·87 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of raw jute (— Rs. 45·44 lakhs), tanned hides, groundnuts, mowa seeds and myrobalans and the coasting trade declined from Rs. 6·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·55 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of niger and sesamum seeds.

Pamban.—Trade increased by Rs. 2·02 lakhs as a result of larger imports of coal coastwise.

Vizagapatam.—Foreign trade fell from Rs. 46·27 lakhs to Rs. 12·03 lakhs as a result of smaller shipments of raw jute (—Rs. 15·74 lakhs), groundnuts (—Rs. 12·16 lakhs), sugar and manganese ore. Coasting trade declined from Rs. 2·52 lakhs to Rs. 1·59 lakhs.

Masulipatam.—Trade slightly improved by Rs. 1·58 lakhs in consequence of larger shipments of rice coastwise.

Gopalpur.—Smaller shipments of rice both to foreign countries and coastwise reduced the trade from Rs. 10·77 lakhs to Rs. 6·29 lakhs.

Calingapatam.—Absence of shipments of groundnuts to foreign countries brought down the trade from Rs. 10·63 lakhs to Rs. 0·37 lakh.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency declined from Rs. 91,22,063 to Rs. 88,05,957 or 3 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of the receipts between the chief port, the outports and the Land Customs stations for the past three years :—

—	1912–13.			1913–14.			1914–15.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Madras (Chief Port) . ..	54,43,898	378	2,40,703	62,84,026	2,131	2,48,575	58,91,950	676	2,13,154
Outports—									
Cocanada	1,26,338	2,43,475	8,049	1,09,366	3,97,160	2,404	1,23,575	4,53,959	2,558
Tuticorin	3,90,503	2,29,101	5,105	4,11,678	2,80,842	5,755	3,53,356	1,69,295	4,746
Cochin	2,34,032	436	8,441	2,81,777	3,471	10,359	3,58,161	9,570	9,255
Negapatam	1,60,273	55,534	3,145	1,53,822	68,820	3,319	1,16,472	1,01,591	2,107
Dhanushkodi	..	..	..	1,119		12	15,624	1,55,166	859
Calicut	1,57,391	146	5,178	1,62,415	3,599	5,749	1,51,483	114	5,777
Cuddalore	42,644	151	2,116	76,172	75	2,663	78,211	14	1,702
Mangalore	65,137	12,375	1,471	3,8808	15,015	2,127	36,338	15,396	1,419
Tellicherry	44,063	129	1,060	29,350	457	676	40,967	174	573
Masulipatam	6,815	37,124	465	2,278	26,564	185	1,104	31,910	2,947
Other ports	53,645	1,27,129	17,815	52,598	1,32,323	20,876	42,640	1,23,538	4,502
Total, Outports ..	12,80,841	7,05,600	52,845	1,319,378	9,28,326	54,125	13,17,931	10,60,727	36,445
Land Customs	2,84,220	29,867	2,710	2,55,911	27,348	2,243	2,54,769	27,842	2,463
Grand Total ..	70,08,959	7,35,845	2,96,258	78,59,315	9,57,805	3,04,943	74,64,650	10,89,245	2,52,062

Chief port.—The duty collected on imports at Madras declined by Rs. 3,92,076 or 6 per cent. the decrease being mainly under cotton piece-goods, manufactured articles, metals other than silver, liquors, sugar and tobacco, partly counterbalanced by increases under petroleum and silver bullion. Excise duty on cotton manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,68,958 against Rs. 2,00,836 in the previous year and formed the greater part of the miscellaneous receipts.

Outports.—The slight decrease in import duty was the net result of smaller collections at Tuticorin (—Rs. 58,322), Negapatam (—Rs. 37,350), Calicut (—Rs. 10,932) and Vizagapatam (—Rs. 7,241) and larger collections at Cochin (+ Rs. 76,384), Dhanushkodi (+ Rs. 14,505), Cocanada (+ Rs. 14,209) and Tellicherry (+ Rs. 11,617). There was an increase of Rs. 1,32,401 under export duty due to increased collections at Dhanushkodi (+ Rs. 1,55,166), Cocanada (+ Rs. 56,799) and Negapatam (+Rs. 32,771), which were partly set off by decreased collections at Tuticorin (—Rs. 1,11,547).

Land Customs.—Receipts at the Land Customs stations showed a slight decrease from Rs. 2,85,502 to Rs. 2,85,074. Receipts on the Pondicherry frontier increased from Rs. 99,662 to Rs. 1,08,749 while those at Karikal decreased from Rs. 1,81,656 to Rs. 1,71,861. The Mahé and Yanam frontiers accounted for the balance of Rs. 4,464 against Rs. 4,184 in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 5,73,888 compared with Rs. 5,55,416 in 1913–14. Rs. 1,99,996 was charged under "Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies" for

the chief port and Rs. 2,14,152 for the outports and Land Customs stations. The total disbursements under refunds and drawbacks for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,59,740 compared with Rs. 1,51,437 in 1913-14.

Customs offences.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,610 against 1,638 in the previous year. The total penalties realized amounted to Rs. 16,290 against Rs. 14,975 in 1913-14. Of the total number of cases, 1,061 relate to the chief port and the remaining 549 to the outports.

In two cases of unlawful exportation of opium and ganja information was sent from Dhanushkodi to the Ceylon Government and the goods were seized and heavy penalties inflicted by that Government.

At Madras there were three cases of smuggling of 960 grains of cocaine, 179 pounds of ganja and 40 tolas of opium. They were dealt with under the Abkāri Act. In the first two cases the offenders were sentenced to three and four months' rigorous imprisonment and in the last to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. The goods were confiscated in all the cases.

Appeals.—Six appeals were preferred under the Sea Customs Act against eighteen in the previous year, one to the Local Government, three to the Board of Revenue, and two to the Collector of Customs, Madras. Government upheld the Collector's decision in the one case and the Board declined to interfere in one case, and modified and reversed the orders of the Collector in the second and third cases respectively. The Collector in the two cases confirmed the original orders.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 128 infringements of the Act against 261 in 1913-14. Of these, 117 occurred at the chief port and the remainder at outports. The following table in the prescribed form shows the nature of the offences and the manner in which they were dealt with :—

Class of cases.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped, or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A. Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	33	1	54	3	91
(2) as between two foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	6	..	..	..	6
(2) as to the time at which the goods were made or produced.	..	..	2	..	2
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production	..	..	..	..	..
(4) as to the material of which the goods were composed.	..	..	..	..	..
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	3	3
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	1	2	21	2	26
Total ..	40	3	77	8	128

The majority of the infringements were under class B-I in which goods manufactured in Germany or Austria bore either the names of dealers in the United Kingdom or in British India or descriptions suggestive of British origin. None of the cases were of special interest.

Under class C-I there were several consignments of grey mulls marked with the count of weft and warp but the actual count was less than that marked on the cloth.

The two cases under Class C-III were consignments of cheap German violins with descriptions alleging them to be the manufacture of a well-known maker of the eighteenth century.

Penalties amounting to Rs. 1,067 were imposed in 84 cases. In the previous year there were 179 cases and the penalties amounted to Rs. 1,667. The number of cases and amount of penalties naturally decreased, as for eight months of the year Austrian and German goods, which usually give rise to such cases, were not imported.

Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of *yarn* in this Presidency was 43,031,685 pounds compared with 44,673,626 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 1,641,941 pounds or 3·6 per cent.

The quantity of *cloth* manufactured fell from 9,358,526 pounds to 8,991,869 pounds, a drop of 3·9 per cent. The mills in Madras city produced 8,278,776 pounds or 92 per cent. of the total.

The *excise duty* collected dropped from Rs. 2·11 lakhs to Rs. 1·83 lakhs or 13·7 per cent. This decrease was due to the serious drop in prices of cotton goods and the congested state of the cotton market.

The amount of *drawback* increased from Rs. 70 to Rs. 120. A refund of Rs. 2,020 was granted of the duty paid on goods produced in October, owing to the rates in the Cotton Duties tariff schedule being revised with retrospective effect from 1st October 1914.

Documents.—The documents dealt with during the year comprised 50,041 bills of entry, 71,898 shipping bills, 17,420 import manifests and 17,437 export manifests as against 72,077, 82,054 19,648 and 19,565 respectively, in the previous year. There was decrease of 31 per cent. and 12 per cent. in the numbers of bills of entry and shipping bills respectively, and 19 per cent. in the total number of documents admitted. The number of documents amended was 4,443 and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 2,531 against 7,405 and Rs. 3,684 respectively, in the previous year. The number of bonds executed for goods warehoused during the year was 414 against 500 in the previous year: 511 bonds were closed compared with 434 in 1913-14.

Statistical publications.—The sale-proceeds of statistical publications amounted to Rs. 6,458 against Rs. 8,295 in 1913-14 and the cost incurred in preparing them (excluding the monthly statement of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for outports, which are printed at the Government Press) was Rs. 5,267 against Rs. 6,040, in the preceding year.

Establishment.—Mr. H. H. Hood continued as Officiating Collector until 8th September 1914 and reverted to Assistant Collector on the 9th idem handing over charge to Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S.

Mr. Hood proceeded on leave for six months with effect from the 17th September 1914. Mr. G. N. Bower continued as Assistant Collector during the year under review. Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, was transferred to Calcutta on the 25th March 1915 and Mr. P. W. Singleton from Bombay joined as Assistant Collector with effect from the same date. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Subbiah Chetti Garu, the Auditor, was granted privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 15th October 1914 and Mr. H. H. Graves, an Appraiser in the third grade, acted for him during the above period. On the Auditor retiring from service on the 1st April 1915, Mr. Graves was confirmed as Auditor.

Special acknowledgment is due to Mr. Bower for inspection work and supervision of the preparation for the annual Trade Review.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS,
20th May 1915.

P. ECCLES,
Offg. Collector of Coustoms.

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